

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 47

Ship Subsidy—Deception, Forgery and Bribery Resorted To.

SAMUEL GOMPERS IN "AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST."

In all our country there is not a more corrupt gang than the well-known coterie who are engaged in the scheme to "promote" ship subsidy legislation. It is their business to conduct news bureaus so that every ingenious argument which can be invented or presented may reach the public; to create a "public sentiment" in favor of the scheme; to its iniquitous features, iniquitous not only as to subsidy itself, but also to hide the effort to establish by false pretense the un-American proposition of conscription in the naval service as a condition precedent to employment on privately-owned vessels. Trying to "buy" men is their regular business, nothing is too mean or contemptible for the "promoters" to stoop to, if it only seems to give their schemes the appearance of success. It is well known that for many years, Labor has been almost a unit against ship subsidy in any form; in the past few years there has been no dissenting voice among workmen upon that proposition. Particularly has this been emphasized since the disguised conscription feature has been incorporated as part of the general scheme. The "promoters" of ship subsidy are well aware of this general view of Labor on the subject. For the purpose of deceiving the American people, including the members of Congress, they hit upon a scheme whereby it would, on the surface, seem that a number of labor organizations undertook to create a sentiment in favor of the Ship Subsidy Bill now pending in Congress. A number of petitions were presented in Congress by Speaker Cannon. It was all regarded as a "joke." Organized labor had declared against the proposition and here was a number of the locals "petitioning" for it. It was indeed a good joke, but no one seemed to regard it of sufficient importance to try to learn the cause of the apparent inconsistency. I knew the character of the ship subsidy "promoters" and some have given me credit for knowing something of the labor organizations. It seemed to me to be worth while to learn the true inwardness of the whole matter and I decided that a complete and truthful investigation should be made, and if it were of sufficient public interest to print it, as I now do, in the columns of the *American Federationist*.

The initiation of the investigation and its results are given below, and it will amply repay the readers to follow them carefully to the end.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1906.

Mr. T. E. Flynn, General Organizer, 14 Middle Street, Cleveland, Ohio—DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I wired you today to come to this office, and inasmuch as I am leaving here and will not be able to meet you, I address you this letter which you will use for your guidance.

While at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, several unions forwarded to me some petitions, resolutions, leaflets, etc., upon the subject of "Ship Subsidy Bill," Senate bill 529, which purported to emanate from the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York and vicinity and were sent to the unions, misrepresenting certain features of the bill and omitting to state other features of that bill.

From my knowledge of the financial and other conditions in regard to the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York, it seemed to me to be exceedingly peculiar that that council could afford to circu-

larize the country and bear the expense of printing, addressing, postage, etc., involved in this matter. However, as I was very busily engaged with the many affairs of the convention, I transmitted to the committee having the subject of Ship Subsidy Bill under consideration these documents, requesting the return of same to me.

On my return to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, a large number of organizations forwarded here these circulars, petitions and resolutions and asked whether they were bona fide, and, in view of the position of labor upon the subject of "Ship Subsidy," as well as the practical conscription feature of the bill, they protested against the receipt of such communications from an organization purporting to represent labor even locally.

During this period I learned that Speaker Cannon introduced a number of petitions purporting to come from labor organizations, and of the same character to which I refer. I attach herewith a copy of each of these documents which were forwarded to the labor organizations of the country.

As I have already stated, I strongly doubt whether it was possible for the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York to take the position it purports to have taken, or could bear the expense involved by that action, even if it has authorized the issuance of these documents.

You are a member of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America. You know that that organization once favored a feature of ship subsidy, but that at its later conventions repudiated any advocacy of that bill, or ship subsidy in any way, and directed that the members and local organizations should not, in the future, take any affirmative action upon that subject. Because you are familiar with the history of this subject-matter, I desired that you should come to this office and then immediately upon perusal of this letter to proceed to New York and make a thorough investigation of this entire subject-matter. You should visit the Marine Trades Council and ascertain from that body what it has done, if anything, upon the subject.

I would suggest that you avoid publicity, particularly for the present, but your investigation must be impartial, thorough and comprehensive, and make full report thereon to me. I want you to take nothing for granted. Everything you report must be founded upon fact; it must be detailed and complete. If you should find it necessary to associate some one having an understanding of the subject or the means of ascertaining facts, you may associate such a one with you in making this investigation.

Please give this matter your prompt, careful consideration and action and submit your report at as early a date as possible. Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.
GENERAL ORGANIZER FLYNN'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, December 13, 1906.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor, 423 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.—DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I herewith submit a report of the matter assigned to me by you to investigate the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York and vicinity and its alleged participa-

tion in advocating the passage of Senate Bill No. 529, known as the Ship Subsidy Bill.

I arrived in New York City on Friday evening, the 7th, arranged for conferences with our representative, Herman Robinson, and several members of the Marine Trades Council. Many conferences were held on Saturday, the 8th, to outline the work of investigation.

On Monday, the 10th, Organizer Robinson and myself attended the meeting of the Marine Trades Council. We were courteously received and accorded the privilege of the floor. We placed the entire matter before the Marine Trades Council and produced document or letter marked "Exhibit A," which purports to be an official communication upon the letterhead of the Marine Trades Council, signed by Walter S. Weeks as Secretary. We also produced the pamphlet marked "Exhibit B," and several copies of resolutions marked "Exhibits C, D, E, and F," and one letter entitled, "Facts about American Shipping," marked "Exhibit G," and the half letter entitled, "The Shipping Bill in a Nutshell," marked "Exhibit H." All of these exhibits have been sent to thousands of organizations throughout the United States in the name of the Marine Trades Council, and after their examination by the delegates of the Marine Trades Council they denied absolutely their authorization. Nothing of this nature has been authorized by them and no moneys have been appropriated for the printing or distribution. A resolution was thereupon unanimously adopted, which is also herewith attached, dated New York, December 10, 1906, marked "Exhibit I," and signed by the President, the Recording Secretary pro tem, with the seal of the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York and vicinity attached, which is self-explanatory.

For your further information will say that among a number of the individual organizations, whose names appear upon the back of the communication marked "Exhibit A," are those of the Patternmakers' Association and the Ship and Machinery Riggers' Union, and both of these organizations have denied over their seals and signatures having ceased affiliation with the Marine Trades Council over two years ago. These denials are herewith attached and marked "Exhibits J and K."

Prior to our departure from the meeting of the Marine Trades Council on Monday evening, the following action was taken: That a committee representing the Marine Trades Council be appointed to co-operate with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, to ascertain who had the printing done, who contributed the money therefor, and who were responsible for the issuance and distribution of these various exhibits in the name of the Marine Trades Council.

The printer was located and is Mr. C. J. O'Brien, of 227 William street, New York, N. Y. A visit to his establishment revealed nothing, his reply being that he was desirous of protecting his customers as far as possible, and the committee of investigation was compelled to resort to legal means.

Believing that a crime had been committed, the committee and I proceeded to the office of the District Attorney of the city of New York, and the entire matter was placed before him, which resulted

as follows: He immediately summoned the printer to his office, also summoned Mr. Walter S. Weeks, whose name appeared on the letter of the Marine Trades Council as Secretary, and from them we obtained information that led to the discovery of the person or persons who were responsible for the issuance of these communications and resolutions.

A Mr. A. D. Story, who, during cross-examination by the Assistant District Attorney, said that he was employed by Mr. Alex. R. Smith, whose office is in the Rockefeller Building, in Cleveland, Ohio, and who occasionally comes to New York City, and is engaged in the furthering of legislation for the shipping interests. Mr. Story also admitted that he was employed by said Mr. Smith to look after the printing and addressing and that the communications were mailed, for which he was compensated, and the entire subject-matter regarding Mr. Story's connection is hereto attached by a copy of a sworn affidavit in the District Attorney's office, which is self-explanatory. Another copy of a sworn affidavit obtained from Mr. Walter S. Weeks, as Secretary of the Marine Trades Council, explaining the use of his name, which is self-explanatory, all of which will tend to show that the petitions for the indorsement of the Ship Subsidy Bill, Senate 29, have been obtained by fraudulent means, and Assistant District Attorney Krotel stated, "The crime as committed and as per evidence in this case is a serious one, as the name of an organization comprising a number of other organizations has been used without authority, knowledge or consent, and is punishable by a term of from one to ten years' imprisonment."

I believe that Mr. Alex. R. Smith, who is the person that supplied Mr. Story with the copy for the printer, furnished the money to pay the expense, and is no doubt the guilty person, and upon the affidavit obtained from Mr. Weeks and Mr. Story, as "Exhibits L and M" are sufficient to indict Mr. Smith.

All of the above is respectfully submitted by
Yours fraternally, T. H. FLYNN,
Gen. Org., A. F. of L.

The reader's attention is called to the following fraudulent letter referred to in Mr. Flynn's report as "Exhibit A." It purports to emanate from a bona fide labor organization over the signature of its Secretary; yet even the letter-head on which it is printed is a counterfeit, the name of the Secretary is forged and the subject-matter of the letter was never authorized by the organization in question. This fraudulent letter perverts the facts in connection with the Ship Subsidy Bill, omits any reference to the features of the bill, which practically make compulsory naval service a condition upon which seamen can find employment on privately-owned vessels.

It appeals to organized labor to help a supposed labor organization in an alleged honorable move.

The counterfeit letter-head reproduced below should be compared with the genuine, also reproduced in this article. The motto in quotation marks on the counterfeit is printed in red; no such motto appears on the genuine.

[In the *Federationist* there appears a photographic reproduction of the counterfeit letter-head, as well as the genuine. There is a wide difference in the face of the type used, as well as a difference in the wording. The *LABOR CLARION* merely publishes the text of the two headings.—EDITOR.]

Peter J. Nevill, Pres. Walter S. Weeks, Sec'y

MARINE TRADES COUNCIL
OF THE
PORT OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY

Meets Every Monday at 8 p. m.

At Odd Fellows' Hall, 67-69 St. Mark's Place
"IN SHIPBUILDING ALL TRADES ARE UNITED!"

New York (Borough of Manhattan).....1906

[Exhibit A.]

NEW YORK (Borough of Manhattan), Nov. 5, 1906.

Mr. Wm. Van Beckum, Green Bay, Wis.—DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Will you please bring inclosed documents before your lodge? They show resolu-

tions by other labor unions favoring a bill that will give American workmen employment in building ships of American materials, in American shipyards, for our foreign carrying trade. Blanks are also sent that you may choose and adopt one, or to help you draw up one of your own and adopt it. We also send a summary of the bill as it passed the Senate. I also ask that you read "Facts About American Shipping" at your next meeting.

We are asking your help in order to get Congress to pass the bill that will give us work at our trades in American shipyards. If things go on as they are, alien labor, using foreign materials, builds the ships employed in our foreign trade. If this bill goes through it means that American materials, used by American labor, will build the ships in this country. *This bill is in the interest of American labor. It means work for us where there is now idleness.* Will you help us out?

If you adopt a resolution will you send it to your Congressman and a copy to Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., signed by your Secretary and with the seal of your lodge attached. We would thank you to let us know what you do. Fraternally yours,

WALTER S. WEEKS,
Secretary, Marine Trades Council.

This communication on the counterfeit letter-head contained on the back a list of organizations purporting to belong to the Marine Trades Council.

Exhibit B.—A pamphlet purporting to contain resolutions adopted by labor unions in favor of the Ship Subsidy Bill was inclosed with the above letter and these resolutions were used as the inducement, the bait to influence other labor organizations to regard the entire matter as emanating from and absolutely and exclusively in the interest of labor.

With the above letter and pamphlet were various forms of resolutions which the unions were urged to adopt and forward to Speaker Cannon. These resolutions were referred to in Mr. Flynn's report as "Exhibits C, D, E, and F."

"Exhibits G and H" were printed circulars containing arguments and special appeals urging the reason why the Ship Subsidy Bill should pass.

The following is the resolution adopted by the Marine Trades Council, of New York, upon learning that the above fraudulent documents were being circulated. A fac simile of the *true letter-head* of the Marine Trades Council is reproduced below. It will be seen that the counterfeit (Exhibit A) differed considerably from it both in style of type and matter.

MARINE TRADES COUNCIL
OF THE
PORT OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY

Meets Every Monday at 8 p. m.

At Odd Fellows' Hall, 67-69 St. Mark's Place
New York (Borough of Manhattan).....1906

[Exhibit I.]

NEW YORK, December 10, 1906.

WHEREAS, We, the delegates of the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York, are in possession of facts that letters and copies of resolutions have been printed, mailed, and distributed among the different labor organizations throughout the United States in the name of the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York, requesting the indorsement of organized labor in favor of the passage of Senate Bill 529, known as the Ship Subsidy Bill; and

WHEREAS, The Marine Trades Council of the port of New York has neither authorized the printing, the mailing or distributing, nor has any money been appropriated for the printing, mailing or distribution of such letters or resolutions; and

WHEREAS, Said letters and resolutions have been mailed and distributed without either the sanction or authority of the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York, in regular meeting assembled

200 Stylish Overskirts at \$5 Each

Some of the best Overskirts shown this season, and at the following low prices they are all exceptionally good values.

Each one is carefully tailored—the styles are new and fashionable—the materials are this season's newest weaves in Broadcloth, Serge, Cheviot and Panamas in desirable shades of brown, blue, green, light and dark shades of gray, including black and the new plaid effects.

Such values in Women's Overskirts as shown at Hale's enables you to get a perfectly fitting model at an unusually low price.

\$5.00 Medium gray mixture; box-pleated front and back and pleated on each hip; trimmed prettily with stitched folds between pleats; small black velvet buttons.

\$5.00 Mixed gray Skirt of invisible checked material; box-pleated front and back panel; full-pleated on each hip; extra full pleated bottom.

\$5.00 Skirt of Brown Panama; plain front panel; rest of skirt full-pleated below hip; trimmed with buttons and stitching on hips.

\$5.00 Very Dark Plaid Skirt; extra full-pleated; graduated pleats from hip down; a very stylish model at a low price.

\$5.00 Black Cloth Skirt, made with double box-pleat in front and back and single box-pleat on each hip; yoke effect between pleats; full-pleated bottom.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

SORENSEN CO.

RELIABLE

Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

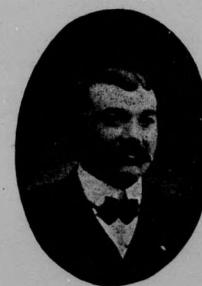
Established for ten years on Sixth St.
near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third

1255 Fulton St., near Devisadero

2593 Mission St., near 22d

Phone West 2039 in order



Jacklin's

Geary Street at Polk

Prices and Quality Must Be Right at the New Store

On this basis we bid for your trade as we are satisfied that our line of Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Glassware, Notions and Ladies' Furnishings, Etc., are positively lower than elsewhere. Try us. : : : : :

Investigate - - - Compare

on the evening of the above date, repudiate the issuing of said letters and resolutions or mailing of the same in the name of this Marine Trades Council of the port of New York.

Adopted unanimously.

Attested by PETRO NEVILL,
President.

[Seal]

HUGH J. McLAUGHLIN,

Recording Secretary, pro tem.

[Here in the *Federationist* follow affidavits and statements of officials of organizations whose names were printed on the back of the fraudulent document, showing that they are not even part of the Marine Trades Council.—EDITOR.]

UNION WAGES AND LEGAL STANDARD.

A dispatch from Danville, Ill., says: Circuit Judge James W. Craig recently rendered a decision of importance to union labor men, as well as to employers of laborers in ruling on a bill of exceptions in the case of John A. Lewis vs. Edward Lewis, bill to enforce a lien. The decision is to the effect that the only scale of wages known to the general public is that maintained by the unions, and unless otherwise stipulated in contract, union wages must be the standard of wages figured on. Following is the decision in brief:

"It can be said that the price of the Bricklayers' Union is known. The price of the other is not known. Had the defendant wanted his work done lower than the union labor, it would have been fair for him to have said so, and then the complainant in taking the contract would have taken this standard of wages figured on.

"I have no doubt but that at the time the employment was made both parties understood and knew that nearly every man that was capable of doing the work was a union man, and that by force of circumstances union labor was to be employed to do the work, and now after the work is done, it is claimed that perhaps some person or persons could have been found outside of the union to do the work at a cheaper price. That is a mere guess or speculation, when it is clearly shown that nearly every man that is capable of doing the work belongs to the union."

MACHINISTS' PROGRESS.

After a conference recently held with the officials of the Machinists' Union of New York City, Fourth Vice-President Wilson is quoted as saying:

"Advances in wages have been received by 115,000 machinists throughout the country this year without strikes, which will aggregate \$8,000,000 a year in wage advances. The advances were principally on the part of the railroad companies, but there has been a general tendency to advance wages. The year has shown more advances and fewer strikes than any other year and has been generally prosperous."

A referendum vote will be taken about February 2 on the question of holding an international convention this year.

If the vote is for the convention, which will be held in St. Louis, the question of a general eight-hour demand will be taken up. If there is no convention this year the eight-hour question will remain in abeyance.

The naturalization authorities at Washington, D. C., say the question of whether Japanese subjects can become citizens of the United States already has been settled adversely by the Circuit Courts in the United States, which have declared that, not being either white persons or persons of African nativity, they are not entitled to that privilege. The question, it is said, has never been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decisions of the Circuit Courts in construing the law on this subject have been accepted by the naturalization officials as final.

The Washington State Federation of Labor, on January 4th, adopted two strongly worded resolutions condemning the position taken by President Roosevelt on the Japanese question.

THE WORKINGMAN'S STORE

Kragens January Sale gives you the very best merchandise at less than the cost of material. It is Kragens method never to carry over any merchandise from one season to the next. \$1.00 WEEKLY CLOTHES EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Kragens takes high-grade double and single breasted Suits, the finest Cravenettes, "Priestley" and others, all it's Overcoats, the long lengths, mediums and the short ones—clothing that has been selling at from \$25.00 to \$35.00 the garment and place all on sale on payments of \$1.00 weekly and the special price is but.....**\$10.95**

Boy's high-grade 2-piece and Norfolk Suits, Boy's Overcoats of all kinds, values ranging from \$10.00 to \$15.00 will be placed on sale; to close them out quickly Kragens says.....**\$3.95**

JEWELRY.

You may purchase anything in the Jewelry Department on credit. You may wear the finest Diamond or a good watch while paying for it. Plated Silverware, Cut Glass, Leather Goods and anything usually contained in a first-class Jewelry Department is sold on credit. The following is a sample bargain of what may be expected at Kragens.

A \$16.00 Watch with a 20-year guaranteed case (18-size) complete with a fine guaranteed Elgin or Waltham movement, at Kragens for.....**\$5.75**

SHOES.

Closing our 7 lines of Boy's and Children's Shoes, regular \$2.25 and \$2.50 grade—all will be sold at one price.....**95c**

Men's Shoes that have been selling at \$5.00 and \$5.50, all styles and all shaped toes, in the finest Box Calf or Vici Kid will be placed on sale for one week only, special**\$2.95**

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

At a glance the great saving is evident. These goods are on sale in every store in town. Price them elsewhere and then you will see how much money Kragens will save you.

25c Fancy Shield Bows "Linen Shield".....	5c
20c All Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.....	8c
35c Black Socks, white feet or split foot.....	19c
50c President Suspenders.....	25c
\$1.50 Doz. Four-ply all linen Collars, all sizes, dozen.....	39c
\$1.00 French Fold Four-in-Hands.....	35c
85c Fancy Golf Shirts, all sizes.....	39c
75c Men's Heavy Work Shirt, "Flannel".....	43c
\$1.75 Men's Night Robes, heavy flannel.....	65c
\$1.50 All-Wool Ribbed Underwear, medium weight.....	75c

KRAGENS 1149-1157
Market St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Local printing trades circles have, the past week, been earnestly discussing the action of President Higgins and the Executive Board of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in signing up a five-year contract with the United Typothetae of America, which includes the nine-hour day for two years to come and an open-shop agreement. This action on the part of Higgins is viewed by pressmen and printers alike as nothing short of absolute treachery and strong suspicions abound that the manipulation of this latest deal by the wily President is the result of a previously arranged understanding whereby Higgins will not come out of the sham battle a financial loser.

In the face of the attitude of the last convention of the pressmen, held in Pittsburg, June, 1906, which declared for the eight-hour day in positive terms, at the expiration of the present contract, this latest move on the part of Higgins will come as a surprise to many trade unionists. Not so much so, however, to those who have followed his devious course on this subject for the past two years. In the opinion of the latter element, the President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union is either absolutely dishonest or totally incapacitated, mentally, morally, and in all other ways (except with the glad hand) to manage the affairs of the organization of which he has the honor to be the chief executive.

Just what the pressmen will do in the matter is problematical. Their next convention, which will be held in New York in June, will undoubtedly take the matter in hand, and if the sentiments expressed by members of the San Francisco local are to be taken as a barometer of the feeling that exists throughout the country it is not altogether unlikely that the contract, written and signed contrary to the expressed wish of the last convention, will either be repudiated outright or the whole subject-matter submitted to the referendum.

From information at hand, it appears that President Glocking, together with two other representatives of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, were in Philadelphia during the conference and stoutly protested the action of Higgins, but without avail.

The effect of this new contract on local conditions is bad. While it is not expected that the San Francisco employers will go to the extent of trying to force the nine-hour day on No. 24, still, if such an issue should arise, the local union would probably be compelled to submit or run chances of losing its charter.

Strong resolutions of protest will be presented at the next meeting of the local pressmen and an effort will be made to have every local throughout the country send a full quota of delegates to the New York convention in the hope that the action taken by their Executive Board will be repudiated.

Ellsworth Bard, for many years employed on the *Examiner*, was found unconscious in his room at 1312 Webster street last Tuesday morning. A strong odor of gas was detected in the house and an investigation showed that it came from Bard's room. On entering the room it was found that a jet was partly open and that Bard had inhaled a sufficient quantity of gas to render resuscitation impossible. The circumstances surrounding the case all point to accidental death, although it seems impossible to definitely determine the fact. The news of Bard's demise was a great shock to many friends and acquaintances in this city, as it will be, no doubt, to former acquaintances in the East, where he was well known in typographical circles. His jovial disposition and optimistic manner had endeared him to all, and his untimely passing will be a source of deep regret. Mrs. Bard, who has been in Los Angeles for several weeks past, was communicated with and reached this city on Thursday. In accordance with the expressed wish of deceased, the Typographical Union will conduct the funeral services, which will be held at Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Point

Lobos avenue, on Monday next, at 1:30 p. m.

Rodney K. Payne, late foreman of the *Evening News*, who recently went to Tonopah, Nevada, has been elected President of the Typographical Union of that city.

LABOR COUNCIL ELECTION.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Labor Council will take place this evening. Following are the nominees for the various offices, together with the unions of which they are members:

For President—George W. Bell, Gas Workers; A. J. Gallagher, Photo-Engravers.

For Vice-President—H. T. Ajax, Tailors; A. C. Rose, Waiters.

For Recording Secretary—Wm. P. McCabe, Molders.

For Financial Secretary—J. J. Kenny, Steam Fitters; P. Scharrenberg, Sailors.

For Treasurer—D. McLennan, Machine Hands.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—P. O'Brien, Brewers.

For Trustees (three to be elected)—Miss A. Burkhardt, Garment Workers; C. T. Schuppert, Musicians; F. Zimmerman, Butchers.

For Law and Legislative Committee (five to be elected)—G. B. Benham, Printing Pressmen; J. Bowlan, Hackmen; R. Cornelius, Carmen; Theo. Johnson, Waiters; J. K. Jones, Shoe Clerks; G. M. Lipman, Retail Clerks; W. Macarthur, Sailors; A. Seaman, Sailors.

For Executive Committee (thirteen to be elected)—H. M. Alexander, Typographical; Miss M. Andrews, Waitresses; G. L. Berry, Pressmen; G. E. Cooney, Electrical Workers, No. 151; J. Crosby, Boot and Shoe Workers; W. Fletcher, Metal Polishers; H. L. Foster, Cigarmakers; J. J. Furey, Blacksmith Helpers; J. Garrett, Web Pressmen; A. Giesin, Retail Delivery Drivers; Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, Typographical; E. Hoffman, Bakers; B. L. Jones, Horse-shoers; B. La Rue, Waiters; J. R. Matheson, Janitors; F. A. Monaghan, Electrical Workers, No. 151; D. J. Murray, Butchers; P. O'Brien, Brewers; G. Rowe, Cooks; J. J. Rusk, Milk Wagon Drivers; P. Scharrenberg, Sailors; C. Schilling, Soap Makers; M. Shannon, Milk Wagon Drivers; W. H. Stansbury, Retail Clerks; M. Wille, Milkmen; W. J. Wynn, Machinists.

For Organizing Committee (nine to be elected)—H. Altman, Press Feeders; J. Burns, Machinists; P. Campbell, Cooks' Helpers; T. Carlson, Stable Employes; S. Fox, Retail Clerks; J. Guinee, Brewers; A. Hooper, Butchers; J. McPherson, Horseshoers; Miss A. Mullen, Laundry Workers; Mrs. E. O'Keefe, Laundry Workers; J. A. Peterson, Leather Workers; J. O. Walsh, Molders.

For Label Committee (eleven to be elected)—H. T. Ajax, Tailors; J. J. Byrne, Shoe Clerks; P. Campbell, Cooks' Helpers; H. L. Foster, Cigarmakers; G. Hohlman, Beer Drivers; E. Horan, Beer Bottlers; C. Koch, Barbers; Miss M. O'Brien, Garment Workers; E. Robinson, Broom Makers; F. L. Weissenberger, Beer Bottlers; M. Wille, Milkmen.

For Directors of LABOR CLARION (two to be elected)—R. Cornelius, Carmen; J. K. Jones, Shoe Clerks.

At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Minneapolis, Minn., resolutions were unanimously indorsed reaffirming the placing of all products of the Washburn-Crosby Flour Milling Company on the "We Do Not Patronize" list. Their leading brands are Gold Medal, Ben Hur, and Jenkins Vienna.

Minister Gladstone recently informed the British and Irish Shop Assistants' Associations that there is no chance at present of the government passing legislation giving local authorities compulsory powers to fix a uniform hour of closing, a weekly half-holiday, and a working week of sixty hours.

Waitresses' Union, No. 48, has changed its headquarters from 619 Octavia street to 509 Golden Gate avenue, near Polk.

Back again to our dear old Frisco.

Grand Gala Day Re-opening

SATURDAY, JAN. 26th

The Scotch Plaid Tailors

So glad, indeed, are we to return, and in order that our Re-opening Day may live long in the memory of our many friends and patrons, we have decided to reduce the price of our regular \$15.00 Scotch Plaid Suits **10%** thereby

lowering (for this day only) the cost of each made to order \$15.00 suit to

\$13.50



The calamity of April 18th last separated us from our long list of regular customers, who will rejoice in the fact that we are re-opening once more.

Each and every garment is Union Made and bears the Union Label.

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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Following is a synopsis of the proceedings of the California State Federation of Labor not heretofore published in the LABOR CLARION:

FOURTH DAY.

The Committee on Constitution and Laws reported favorably on the following:

Proposition No. 52.—Presented by J. B. Dale of Federal Laborers, No. 11,245, Vallejo, Cal.:

"Amendment to Section I, Article IV: Strike out the word 'seven' and insert the word 'nine' in place thereof, to read as follows:

ARTICLE IV.

"Section 1. The regular officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, a Secretary-Treasurer and nine Vice-Presidents."

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following:

Proposition No. 61.—Presented by Will J. French of Typographical, No. 21, San Francisco:

Amend Article IX, Section 1, by adding at the end of the section the words:

"Provided, that when a member of the Executive Council is a resident of the locality where the Council holds its meetings, he or she, shall not receive compensation unless time is lost from employment."

If amended the section will read:

ARTICLE IX.—COMPENSATION.

Section 1. The sum of \$3.50 a day, including necessary expenses while traveling, shall be the compensation of each member of the Executive Council (except the Secretary-Treasurer) and the Organizer, when they are officially authorized to devote their time of the Federation. This section shall also apply to the members of the Auditing Committee, as provided for in Section 6, Article V. Provided, That when a member of the Executive Council is a resident of the locality where the Council holds its meeting, he or she, shall not receive compensation unless time is lost from employment.

The recommendation was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then taken up. The committee reported unfavorably on a resolution directing the Executive Council to appoint an Organizer who speaks several languages; also on a resolution recommending a boycott on Japanese and Koreans, as well as those who employ them; also on a resolution commending the people of Humboldt County for their action in deporting Chinese. The committee, in explaining its unfavorable recommendation on the last two resolutions, stated that it believed the adoption of these resolutions would be unwise at this time. The convention concurred in the recommendations of the committee.

Proposition No. 27.—Presented by Geo. A. Janssen of Butchers' Union, No. 120, of Oakland. The Committee on Resolutions recommended the adoption of the following substitute:

"Resolved, That the Executive Council is hereby directed to instruct the State Organizer of this Federation to assist, at the earliest practicable time, Butchers' Union, No. 120, of Oakland, to thoroughly organize its craft in that city."

The recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Proposition No. 21 when amended to read as follows:

Proposition No. 21.—Presented by M. Wille and Frank Bricker of Milkers' Union, No. 8861, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, The milkers of the State of California are at present unorganized; and

"WHEREAS, These people are working under exceedingly bad conditions, receiving low wages and working long hours; and

"WHEREAS, Milkers' Union, No. 8861, of San Francisco, Cal., is trying its utmost to organize these men; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in its Seventh Annual Convention assembled in Stockton, Cal., to give the Milkers' Union, No. 8861, its moral support, to organize the milkers of the State of California; and be it further

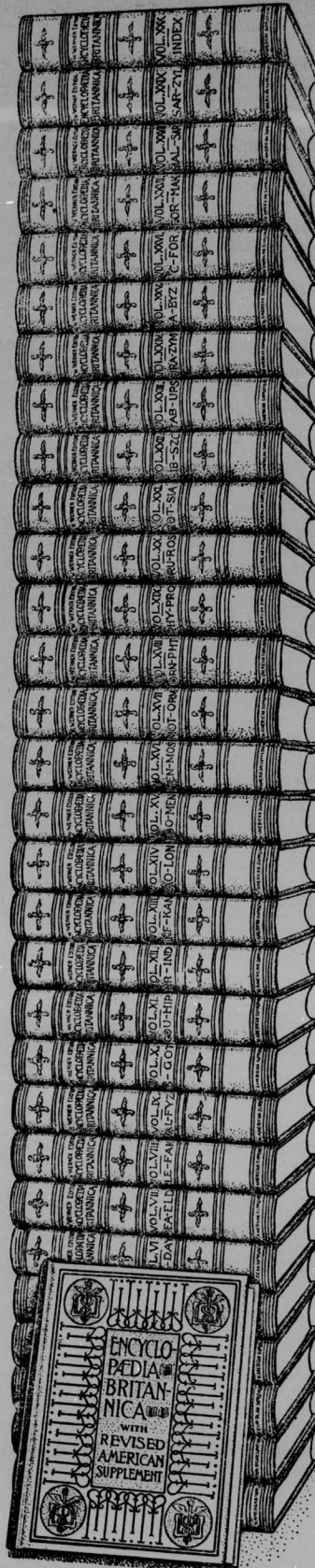
"Resolved, That the Executive Council instruct the organizers of the California State Federation of Labor to give the organizer of Milkers' Union, No. 8861, all aid possible."

The recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommends the adoption of Proposition No. 25 in amended form, as follows:

Proposition No. 25.—Presented by H. L. Foster, L. Brodie, John A. Ramon and Fred D. Barnes of Cigarmakers' Unions Nos. 228 and 238.

"WHEREAS, The various locals of the Cigarmakers' International Union of California have expended thousands of dollars in the past in agitating and ad-



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LABOR CLARION BUREAU.

vertising their label, and have vigorously and persistently appealed to the union men of California to aid in driving from the market non-union child-labor and Chinese-made cigars; and

"WHEREAS, The organized forces of labor in California have been continuously increasing from year to year, except the cigar makers, regardless of all they have done in the past and are at present doing to increase the demand for Union Labeled cigars; and

"WHEREAS, The Cigarmakers' Union of California

once more calls the attention of the California State Federation of Labor and affiliated unions to the numerical strength of their organization as compared with the ever-increasing strength of other crafts, and ask in all fairness: 'Are the union men of this State doing their duty to the Cigarmakers' Label?'

"WHEREAS, In support of this contention, we cite the fact that the ever and constant increase of the business of the American Tobacco Company and United Cigar Stores, who are the unscrupulous ene-

mies of organized labor in general and the Cigarmakers' International Union in particular; and

"WHEREAS, The cigar makers of California expect that the delegates to this convention will bear in mind that these resolutions are intended to operate after the convention as well as while in session, and are not introduced merely as a formality; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That each of the delegates to this convention consider it a solemn duty to bring before their respective organizations the necessity of an aggressive warfare against all cigars, regardless of where they are made, that do not bear the blue label of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America. By so doing, results will speak for themselves, and then the members of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America will have no complaint to make."

The resolution, as amended, was concurred in. The Committee on Resolutions recommended the adoption of the following substitute for Proposition No. 28:

"WHEREAS, The employees of the State Hospitals are required to work from twelve to fifteen hours a day; and,

"WHEREAS, The compensation received by employees of such institutions for their services are entirely inadequate when the increased cost of living and the wage rate now prevalent are considered; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor does hereby indorse the request of the employees of the State Hospitals that their wages be moderately increased, as follows: Head attendants to receive \$75 a month; assistants, after eighteen months' continuous service, \$65 a month; assistants who have served six months, \$50 a month until they have been employed eighteen months continuously; assistants, during first six months of service, \$45 a month.

"Resolved, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to aid the hospital employees to secure the increase in wages they have asked."

The substitute was adopted.

The following was adopted:

Proposition No. 60.—Presented by A. Shlieper, of Waiters, No. 30, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, It is evident that during the past unions of kindred crafts have suffered and their efforts to secure better conditions have often been made ineffective through signing of contracts between them and employers for the reasons that such contracts expired at different times; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Seventh Annual Convention assembled recommends to its affiliated unions, that where such unions are closely allied that when they enter into contracts with employers such contracts be uniform in regard to time of expiration."

The convention then determined to send a delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, and to send a Legislative Agent to Sacramento, the latter to receive \$6 a day and railroad fare. Nomination of officers was then proceeded with.

The Secretary read the following telegram:

"SAN FRANCISCO, January 10, 1907.

"James Bowling, Convention Hall, Stockton, Cal.: Will not be able to attend mass meeting. Convey my cordial greetings and sincere wishes for continued well being and happiness to the people of Stockton and the members of the California State Federation of Labor. This is a white man's country, and the Orientals cannot conquer it either by the spade or the sword. "O. A. TVEITMOE."

FIFTH DAY.

Consideration of the report of the Committee on Resolutions was resumed at the opening of the fifth day's session. The committee recommended adoption of the following:

Proposition No. 63.—Introduced by Edward J. Lewis, of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, Local No. 7, Blue Lake:

"WHEREAS, The conditions in the sawmills and timbered regions of California are ripe for organization into locals of the Industrial Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers; and

"WHEREAS, If such organizations are formed and those already formed are properly assisted at an early date that there are excellent prospects for a substantial increase in wages and shortening of hours; and

"WHEREAS, The men in many of the camps work twelve hours per day; and

"WHEREAS, The work is extremely hard and dangerous; and

"WHEREAS, There are about 250,000 men in the United States and Canada engaged in the manufacture of lumber, indicating that if properly organized the Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers could be made one of the strongest internationals in the State, if not in the world; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Stockton, January, 1907

pledges the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers its sympathy and support in their efforts to ameliorate their working conditions."

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The following was adopted:

Proposition No. 38.—Introduced by Anton P. Wahl, of Bakers' Union, No. 24, of San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, Practical experience in the use of the Monthly Working Button has demonstrated the increased efficiency of same through the adoption of uniform colors for the respective months among the unions using such buttons; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, in order to insure the greatest uniformity possible in regard to this the most distinct feature of the monthly working button, namely the successive changes of colors for each month, this convention hereby approves the colors of monthly working buttons inaugurated by the Allied Provision Trades Council of San Francisco and now generally in force among the unions of San Francisco; and, be it further

"Resolved, That all unions throughout the State of California, using a monthly button be requested and urged to adopt the colors in force for the year 1907, which are as follows:

"January, black and lavender; February, black on very light blue; March, gold on dark green; April, red on white; May, black on pink; June, silver on dark blue; July, silver on black; August, black on buff; September, black on orange; October, black on silver; November, black on gray; December, black on poppy."

The committee reported favorably on the following:

Proposition No. 46.—Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10,519—Chas. A. Meinert, H. W. Kruger, Chas. Oliver, H. Sager, San Francisco; Crockett Warehousemen's Union, No. 537—J. J. Lewis, E. P. McLaughlin.

"WHEREAS, The Sugar Workers' Union, No. 10,519, of San Francisco, has made several efforts to organize the Sugar Workers of Crockett, Cal.; and,

"WHEREAS, The Crockett Warehousemen's Union is going to work jointly with the Sugar Workers of San Francisco to perfect organization among the Crockett Sugar Workers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor afford these organizations all assistance practicable in this work."

The report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Proposition No. 59 amended to read as follows:

Proposition No. 59.—Introduced by Geo. W. Edwards, of Carpenters, No. 180, Vallejo, Cal.:

"WHEREAS, The Government of the United States has over 1,500 employees at work at the naval station located at Mare Island, Cal.; and

"WHEREAS, The regulations of the War Department prohibit these employees from residing on the island, thereby making it necessary that they reside in Vallejo; and

"WHEREAS, The transportation facilities between Vallejo and Mare Island consist of a ferry service that is inadequate and unsafe, and owned and controlled by a corporation; Government tug boats, and rowboats, owned by individuals; and

"WHEREAS, The free use of the Government tugs for transportation purposes between Vallejo and Mare Island is permitted to a certain class of Government employees, numbering about 200, and denied to the 1,500 or more workmen employed by the Government at Mare Island; and

"WHEREAS, The Government annually pays to the corporation which monopolizes the ferry service between Vallejo and Mare Island, many thousands of dollars for transportation, which, if expended in extending the transportation facilities it now maintains, would enable it to do away with the unjust discrimination now practiced against a majority of its employees at Mare Island; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled in the City of Stockton, that the Federal Government should build, equip, maintain and operate its own ferry between the Naval Station of Mare Island and Vallejo, and extend the privilege of free and safe transportation to all employees alike, and thus do away with the unjust and unfair discriminations that now exist in favor of certain special employees of the Government, and save the money now paid annually to said private corporations, and secure a service in every respect superior to that which now exists; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Congressmen and Senators of California, and to the Secretary of the Navy, to the end that Congress may at once authorize an appropriation of sufficient money to provide for the above necessities."

The report was concurred in.

The next matter considered was Proposition No. 3.



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Cor. Gough

DON'T FORGET THAT THE DELINEATOR
and LADIES' HOME JOURNAL are UNFAIR

The committee presented a substitute for this resolution which was considered too mild by the supporters of the proposition as originally introduced, and after a lengthy discussion of the matter, the convention, by a very close vote, non-concurred in the report of the committee and adopted the original proposition, which reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, Every step in the arrest, kidnaping and detention of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners shows a well developed conspiracy against the lives of every loyal servant in labor's cause, against organized labor in general and against the foundation of civil liberty; and

"WHEREAS, Silence in this matter now by any body of organized labor anywhere would nerve and steel the hand of criminal capital against us everywhere; and

"WHEREAS, The press of the land are not giving as much publicity to the status of the case as we deem its nature requires; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled, that we warn the Citizens' Alliance, the Manufacturers' Association that they cannot smother our imprisoned brothers in silence, and that we hereby renew our pledge to secure a fair, impartial and speedy trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; and to this end we heartily recommend to local unions throughout the State to provide full information concerning the progress of the cases to the entire community through public meetings, trade union conferences and publication at frequent intervals in convenient places, and that the Western Federation of Miners be tendered immediate, undivided moral and financial support."

The committee recommended that the following be referred to the Executive Council:

Proposition No. 62.—Introduced by T. D. Fennessey, of Los Angeles Labor Council, and G. B. Benham, of Printing Pressmen, No. 24, San Francisco:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to expend not less than twelve hundred dollars for organizing the working people of this State during the year 1907; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of this Federation be and it is hereby instructed to communicate at once with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, requesting the American Federation of Labor to set aside the sum of twelve hundred dollars to be used by the Executive Council of this Federation in conjunction with the State Federation fund herein mentioned, for organizing work in this State."

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in. This concluded the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote:

To the Officers and Members of the California State Federation of Labor—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: A special committee, appointed to draft resolutions of thanks on behalf of the Federation for the hospitality extended by the citizens of Stockton, begs leave to report as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor is about to conclude its sessions, and the efforts of the citizens of Stockton—especially those affiliated with the trades organizations of the city—to entertain the delegates and visitors have been successful in the extreme, and marked by the true California spirit of liberality; and

"WHEREAS, The press of Stockton has reported the convention proceedings in full, and published editorial comment of a flattering nature and of a character showing a knowledge of the fact that the trade union and good citizenship are synonymous terms and that we stand for all that is best in any community; and

"WHEREAS, Musicians' Union, No. 189, of Stockton, furnished excellent music without charge to the Federation on the occasions of the parade and mass meeting; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention extends its heartfelt thanks to those who have so generously entertained the delegates and visitors, and in this respect we would particularly mention the Committee of Arrangements and those associated with that committee; and, be it further

Resolved, That we show our appreciation of the press reports and editorials by a unanimous expression of appreciation; and, be it further

Resolved, That we thank the union musicians of Stockton for their services; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full on the records of the California State Federation of Labor, copies forwarded to the press and to the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, with the hope that organized labor may be materially benefited as a result of our gathering in the city of Stockton.

"WILL J. FRENCH,
"WALTER MACARTHUR,
"R. CORNELIUS, Committee."

The Law and Legislative Committee reported the following substitute for Proposition No. 56, introduced by the Barbers' delegation:

"WHEREAS, Good sanitary conditions are essential to the safe and proper conduct of barber shops; and
"WHEREAS, In most instances the so-called 'barber college' is conducted in violation of the rules of cleanliness and health; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we urge upon the Legislature of California the passage of such legislation as may be necessary to insure all proper measures of sanitation and cleanliness in all establishments in which the profession of barbering is carried on."

The substitute offered by the committee was adopted.

The Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported the following substitute for Proposition No. 54:

"WHEREAS, The attention of the members of unions cannot be too often called to the importance of purchasing goods bearing the union label; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor call upon its affiliated unions to have the following displayed in conspicuous places: 'Employ union labor at all times by insisting on having the union label on your printing, garments, hats, shoes, cigars, tobacco and cigarettes—on all things you use.'"

The Committee on Labels and Boycotts recommended adoption of the following:

Proposition No. 64.—Presented by Ed. Horan, of Beer Bottlers', No. 293, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, Since the calamity in the City of San Francisco, April 18, 1906, the proprietors of bottling establishments formed an organization called 'The Beer Bottlers' Board of Trade'; and

"WHEREAS, Since that time this Beer Bottlers' Board of Trade absolutely refuses to use the union label of the Brewery Workers' Union of America, as used before the calamity; and

"WHEREAS, The union label of the Brewery Workers of America is the only insignia by which union-made and bottled beer can be told from unfair and non-union produced beer; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in its seventh annual convention, assembled in the City of Stockton, to instruct its delegates to report back to their membership to insist on all bottles containing beer to have the label of the Brewery Workers of America on it."

The report was concurred in.

The committee recommended adoption of the following:

Proposition No. 58.—Introduced by A. N. Bullock of Sacramento Typographical Union, No. 46:

"WHEREAS, The Butterick Publishing Company, publishers of the Delineator, Designer and New Idea Magazines; patterns called Standard, New Idea, Butterick, Banner, Martha Dean, Home Dressmaker, La Belle, Metropolitan Fashions and Little Folks—have refused to grant the eight-hour day demanded by the International Typographical Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the State Federation of Labor that all affiliated unions be requested to use their best endeavors to prevent the sale and distribution of said publications and patterns and to acquaint their families and friends with the fact that they are unfair."

Concurred in.

The following was also concurred in:

Proposition No. 49.—Presented by Jas. D. Kelly, of Bookbinders, No. 31, San Francisco:

"WHEREAS, Officers of locals affiliated with the State Federation of Labor have in the past, through neglect or oversight, purchased books and other printed matter for their offices without the label of the Allied Printing Trades; and

"WHEREAS, Such purchasing is a direct boom to scab-made and sweat-shop made; and

"WHEREAS, The appearance of the Allied Printing Trades label on all books and printed matter is a guarantee that such work was done in a union shop and under the eight-hour day; so, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in seventh annual session, directs the attention of the delegates to the sense and duty of this resolution."

While the convention was waiting for the report of the Supervisors of Election, Delegate MacArthur made an extremely interesting address on the union label, pointing out its value in the matter of enabling unions which used it to maintain fair conditions, and strongly urging the delegates to make renewed efforts to increase the demand for union-label products.

The Supervisors of Election made the following report:

Your Supervisors of Election beg leave to report the result of the ballot cast at the election for officers of the State Federation of Labor at its seventh annual session in the City of Stockton:

<i>For President—</i>	
Geo. A. Tracy	20,642
<i>For First Vice-President—</i>	
S. D. Simmons	18,196
<i>For Second Vice-President—</i>	
A. M. Thompson	9,956
Wm. Rambo	8,892
A. M. Thompson's majority, 1,064.	
<i>For Third Vice-President—</i>	
D. D. Sullivan	17,515
<i>For Fourth Vice-President—</i>	
L. W. Butler	18,000
<i>For Fifth Vice-President—</i>	
P. O'Brien	8,038
M. T. Murray	10,481
M. T. Murray's majority, 2,443.	
<i>For Sixth Vice-President—</i>	
Anna M. Burkhardt	17,181
<i>For Seventh Vice-President—</i>	
Jos. Cresce	5,265
J. W. Cunningham	13,067
J. W. Cunningham's majority, 7,802.	
<i>For Eighth Vice-President—</i>	
S. Oppenheimer	7,734
J. W. Lynn	10,967
J. W. Lynn's majority, 3,233.	
<i>For Ninth Vice-President—</i>	
Chas. A. Meinhart	9,353
Perry Burlingame	9,435
Perry Burlingame's majority, 82.	
<i>For Secretary-Treasurer—</i>	
J. H. Bowling	17,516
<i>For Delegate to A. F. of L.—</i>	
Walter MacArthur	12,109
G. B. Benham	6,743
Walter MacArthur's majority, 5,366.	
<i>For Delegate to State Legislature—</i>	
L. B. Leavitt	17,389
All of which is respectfully submitted,	

J. O. BURCKHALTER,
ED. GALLAGHER,
JOHN M. DORMER.

Vallejo was selected as the convention city of 1908. President George A. Tracy then took the chair, and in a brief speech pledged his best efforts to the Federation during his incumbency of the Presidency.

Vice-President Simmons and the other outgoing officers were tendered a vote of thanks, as was Miss E. H. Strachan, the efficient stenographer of the Federation.

With three cheers for the Federation, the convention then adjourned sine die.

TAILORS.

The following officers of Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 2, were installed at the last meeting: President, F. J. Pratt; Vice-President, H. Miller; Recording Secretary, C. Wachter; Financial Secretary, L. Smith; Treasurer, S. Donovan; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. Fensted; Trustees—H. Westphal, M. Levy and J. McGrath; Delegates to Labor Council—F. J. Pratt and H. T. Ajax.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Makers' Union, No. 12, at its last meeting installed the following officers: President, William J. Volz; Vice-President, Henry Tillmann; Financial Secretary, George Longenetti; Recording Secretary, C. C. Keefe; Treasurer, E. Mayo; Conductor, Frederick Duden; Trustees—C. D. McCray, Henry Zurker, James Manning, A. Jacquart and Frederick Christianer; Delegate to Labor Council, Samuel Smiley.

The referendum vote for officers of the International Union of Brewery Workmen has resulted in the election of the following: Recording Secretary and Treasurer, Adam Huebner of New York; Corresponding Secretary, Louis Kemper of Cincinnati; Financial Secretary, Joseph Proebstle of Toronto; Editor of the Brauer Zeitung, Gustav Mostler; Executive Board—Edward Ward of Boston, John Kugler of Newark, N. J., Joseph Schaefer of Philadelphia, Frank Mayor of Detroit, William Vorsatz of Chicago, Joseph Gries of Kansas City, Anthony Burghardt of San Antonio, Tex., Frank Murie of San Francisco, and William Bassler, Henry Stalf, John Hollerback and Albert Colnot of Cincinnati.

Plans are being arranged for the holding of noon-day gospel meetings in the factories throughout Greater New York by the labor committee of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations.

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THE "STRAP-HANGERS' LEAGUE."

That the United Railroads richly deserves the severe criticism that the press and individual citizens are daily expressing with respect to the wretched service it is giving the people no fair-minded man will dispute. None of the excuses or explanations of the officials of the United Railroads have sufficient merit to warrant the people in accepting them as bona fide. The truth is that the miserable condition of the street railway system of the United Railroads is due, in the main, to the policy that the corporation has pursued with respect to its employees. It is the settled policy of the company to pay a minimum daily wage for a maximum number of hours. Under this system the corporation has recently found it a difficult matter to secure competent men in its various departments, and to retain those who have been in its employ. Were the corporation to pay standard wages and establish a normal workday its officials would find little difficulty in securing men in sufficient numbers to enable them to keep their rolling stock in repair, place their makeshift system of overhead wires in a safe condition, and perform the reconstruction work within a reasonable time. The company's officials are continually boasting of extraordinarily large expenditures for rehabilitation and improvements, and complaining of the scarcity of labor. The statements of its officers in this respect do not, however, deceive any one who is aware of the policy that governs the United Railroads in the matter of wages and hours. This policy has recently had an effect that has added greatly to the burdens of the overworked and underpaid platform men employed by the United Railroads, and in this instance it is an unthinking section of the public that is at fault. We refer to the so-called "Strap-Hangers' League," the adherents of which refuse to pay fares unless they secure a seat on the cars. The movement was probably started in a spirit of levity, but it has ceased to be a joke to the motormen and conductors, who are complaining bitterly of the hardships imposed on them by the disciples of the "No-seat-no-fare" movement. The platform men are in nowise responsible for the inadequate street car service, but they are held responsible by the company for the collection of fares from patrons of its cars. The corporation has always employed a considerable number of people to ride on its lines and note whether or not the conductors fail to collect fares. For any remissness in this respect the men are severely disciplined. Under the present congested condition of the street railway service it is, of course, a physical impossibility for conductors to secure fares from every patron of the United Railroads. But, while the corporation's officials may not hold the conductors to as strict accountability in this respect as they did in normal times, they do insist that the conductors shall not

permit passengers to ride on the cars when they refuse to pay fares. The men have strict orders to stop the cars where payment of fares is refused by passengers, and refuse to start until the passenger gets off or pays his fare. "If you don't collect fares," say the company officials, "we will employ men who will." Under these conditions the conductor has no choice in the matter, and the actions of the "Strap-Hangers' League" merely serve to place in jeopardy the employment of men who are not in the remotest degree responsible for the evils of which the strap-hanger complains. A few days ago a crew on a car running through the Mission district had a narrow escape from being mobbed because they refused, as ordered by the company, to carry passengers who declined to pay fares unless given seats. In many other cases the car crews have only been saved from actual assault by passengers surrendering seats to "strap-hangers." A majority of the people sensibly recognize the fact that the carmen cannot disregard the orders of their employers, and that the "Strap-Hangers' League" has passed the joke stage and become a common nuisance.

The burdens of the Street Carmen are heavy enough as it is, and public sentiment should frown upon any movement that has the effect of increasing them and in no respect remedies the miserable conditions of the street-car service.

THAT BRIBERY CHARGE.

Our readers will readily recall the statement made by Secretary Metcalf in his report to President Roosevelt on the Japanese question to the effect that a boycott on Japanese restaurants in this city had been withdrawn on the payment of \$300 to one W. S. Stevenson, alleged to be a member and official of the Waiters' Union. The latter, when the report of Mr. Metcalf was made public, indignantly denied the bribery charge and determined to thoroughly investigate the matter. On December 20th a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Waiters' Union on the subject was sent to the Japanese Consul, with a request that an interview with representatives of the Japanese Restaurant Keepers' Association be arranged in order that an investigation of the charges might be made. The Waiters receiving no reply to this communication, renewed their request on December 24th, and received acknowledgment from the Consul on December 30th. Before receipt of this, however, the Secretary of the Japanese Restaurant Keepers' Association called at the headquarters of the Waiters' Union and requested that the interview which the Japanese Consul had arranged be postponed until some Japanese who, it was claimed, had knowledge of the alleged bribery returned to the city. Of course the Waiters' officials could do nothing but agree to the postponement. Two weeks passed without the absent Japanese making his appearance, and, anxious to sift the bribery charge to the bottom, the Waiters again communicated with the Consul. Under date of January 16th, they received the following:

CONSULATE OF JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 16, 1907.

Theodore Johnson, Esq., Secretary Waiters' Union, No. 30, 1195 Scott street, San Francisco—DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of the 15th instant, I beg to say that I have communicated with the representatives of the Japanese Restaurant Keepers' Association, informing them of your desire to arrange for another interview. I am informed that steps will be taken without delay to bring this about and you will be informed directly by the officials of the Japanese organization of the time and place.

Regretting the failure of the former attempt to bring about the desired interview, I remain, yours respectfully,

K. UYENO,

Consul of Japan.

It is quite evident that the Japanese Restaurant Keepers are not inclined to assist the union in its attempt to investigate the bribery charge, and that if it ever is given that opportunity it will prove beyond question that the charge made by Metcalf without proper investigation of its truth or falsity is absolutely baseless insofar as it involves the Waiters' Union or any of its members or officials.

JAPAN'S SOCIAL EVIL.

On December 15, 1906, the S. F. Labor Council adopted resolutions condemning the pro-Japanese utterances of President Roosevelt in his recent message. Following is an extract from these resolutions:

"Resolved, That with respect to the statements of the President that 'we have as much to learn from the Japanese as they have to learn from us,' and that they are and should be received on terms of equality in our professional and social bodies, we suggest that such extreme assertions are based on a very superficial knowledge of Japanese social conditions, especially the system which obtains with respect to the disposition parents may make of their daughters when they (the parents) are financially embarrassed. To permit our children to associate in school with young men who regard the system referred to as commendable—in fact, righteous—is utterly repugnant to the code of morals recognized by our people, and we believe no Caucasian parent having complete knowledge of these matters would do otherwise than commend the action of our school authorities."

This particular paragraph excited some criticism from people who were not well informed on Japanese social conditions. If evidence were wanting to justify the expressions in the resolution quoted it will be found in an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Argonaut* of this city. The article referred to reads as follows:

"The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America. They have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan. * * * The feeling that has been shown in shutting them out of the common schools in San Francisco * * * is a wicked absurdity. * * * We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Throughout the discussion aroused by the President's remarkable message on the Japanese question, the *Argonaut*, in common with most of the conservative journals of California, has expressed itself with moderation. In fact, we are glad to say that such has been the general tone of press and people in California. Of course, there are yellow newspapers among the press and hot-heads among the people, but such have been rarer than usual at times of public crises. All of the excitement, all of the heat in this discussion has been in the Eastern press and—with respect be it spoken—at the White House.

The *Argonaut* does not believe that the President or our people in the East are conversant with Asiatic habits or Asiatic morals. On the Pacific Coast our knowledge of such matters has been forced upon us. We did not seek it. But their very ignorance makes it a duty at this time to set forth some phases of Japanese life for the enlightenment of American men and women in the States east of the Rock Mountains.

The statements in the annexed chapter are from a book entitled "The Real Japan," by Henry Norman, who is widely and favorably known as explorer, publicist, and member of Parliament. Mr. Norman—or rather, Sir Henry, for he was knighted by the Liberal Government last month—was educated in England, America, Germany, and France; he is a graduate of Harvard and Leipzig universities; he has, therefore, little provincialism in his make-up. He stands high at home as well as abroad. Any statements that he makes may be accepted as trustworthy.

A further word of explanation may be necessary. What is here printed must not be distorted into "an attack on a friendly nation." This is not an attack. It is a photograph. With the systems of morality which prevail among other peoples, Mohammedan, pagan or Polynesian, we in this Christian

and Occidental country can have little sympathy. We do not believe in polygamy; we do not believe in polyandry; we do not believe in miscegenation; we do not believe in concubinage; and we certainly do not believe in Governmental harlotry. The Japanese have a perfect right to follow their own customs of morality, but they are not ours. And to show how different their customs are, and likewise to show the repugnance, nay, the horror with which American fathers and mothers think of association between their children and adult and semi-adult Japanese, it is only necessary to read this picture of a certain side of Japanese life by an impartial pen:

"We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE YOSHIWARA: AN UNWRITTEN CHAPTER OF JAPANESE LIFE. BY HENRY NORMAN.

There is a place in Japan which every male tourist visits to gaze on its outside; a place that contains probably the most remarkable attempt ever made to solve the great problem of human society; yet a place entirely unknown to the Western world, for nobody has ventured to make in print more than an airy passing allusion to it. No foreigner, indeed, has ever been in a position to write seriously of this place from his own knowledge, for the police authorities tell me that I am the first to whom opportunities for thorough investigation have been afforded. I hesitated of course, a good deal before sitting down to write of it, but I long ago concluded not to make one of the conspirators of silence upon all matters of the sexual relations of men and women. I have therefore tried to write simply and without impropriety of what I have seen and learned of this remarkable and secret place.

On the furthest north-western outskirts of Tokyo, an hour's ride in a *jinrikisha* from anywhere, there is a large colony apart. You enter it through a wide gate on one side of which is a large weeping willow—"The Willow of Welcome" in Japanese—and on the other side a post of police. The streets are long and wide, shops and teahouses alternating; down the middle is a beautiful flower garden, six feet across, where a succession of flowers in full bloom is maintained among pleasant fountains and quaint stone lanterns. From the eaves of the bamboo-peaked roof hang two rows of brilliant red lanterns, and from the shops and the tea-houses at the side hang two more rows. So in daytime four long lines of red are waving in the wind, and at night four streams of dancing scarlet—appropriate color!—make the darkness gay. At the end of the principal street is a large and handsome building surmounted by a clock-tower dominating the entire colony. And when you have walked for a quarter of a mile under the lanterns and beside the flowers you find not only one but a dozen such buildings, massive structures of stone and brick with pillared verandas and lofty vaulted entrances through which you get a glimpse of great stairways and columns of polished wood, with cool, green gardens extending temptingly beyond. There are no finer buildings in Tokyo than these, and they have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. They bear no sign or mark outside to indicate their purpose, though if you look up in passing you will probably see a graceful figure or two in bright gowns strolling upon the balcony, or a pair of black eyes will look curiously down upon you, or perhaps you may catch sight of a graceful head with monumental coiffure resting upon a tiny hand and bare arm. This is the Yoshiwara as you may see it any day. What is it, however, if you can look behind the flowers and the lanterns, and read the unwritten story of these silent palaces?

"We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The word "Yoshiwara" means literally "the Plain of Reeds," and so long ago as the reign of the Shogun Iyemitsu in 1659 was the favorite quarter of the city for the residence of the courtesan class. At the Restoration, however, twenty years ago, the authorities determined to suppress houses of prostitution in the City of Tokyo proper, and confine them to this part. Now the word "Yoshiwara" has become the generic name for the quarter inhabited by the Japanese *demi-monde* in any town. There are no fewer than six of them in Tokyo alone, but the Shin-Yoshiwara, or new one, which I am describing, is the chief and most remarkable. It seemed to the authorities that public morals would gain by the removal of the licensed houses, or *kashi-zashiki*, from all the respectable quarters; then the system of regular medical inspection would be easier and more certain; the tax upon each member of the *demi-*

monde could be better collected; the whole system, which is regulated by very intricate laws enforced theoretically with great strictness, would be much more under police control; and last, but not least in weight, such a quarter would be a happy hunting ground for the secret police.

To understand the peculiar Japanese point of view in this matter, we must go to the Department of Police. There is a special Bureau of Prostitution (included in the Bureau of Trade), with a dozen busy functionaries, and there, too, I was permitted as a special favor to be present at the enrollment of recruits. In a small room on the ground floor set two officials behind desks on a raised platform. Opposite them were sliding-doors in the wall, and as these were opened from outside by a policeman three persons entered, the girl applying to become a licensed *shogi*, her parent or guardian, and the keeper of a *kashi-zashiki*. They all make very low bows and remain in an attitude of the greatest respect. The girl is questioned, she replies automatically with downcast eyes; the parent is questioned, he replies apologetically, with many explanations; the keeper is questioned, he replies profusely, with practiced fluency. There is a good deal of talk, and the official makes many entries in an elaborately ruled ledger before him. Then the three retire, in a moment the sliding-doors open again to admit another trio, and so on without variation, without emotion, formally and relentlessly the stream of victims is rolled on.

"We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Some of the girls are no longer young, but coarse in person and brazen in manner. Others are delicate and pretty, and very frightened. Some look little more than children, bewildered. The parents are quite commonplace people, and the bawds are like their fellows the world over, smug scoundrels.

The whole system is based upon the theory of a civil contract. When a girl is forced by her parents or desires of her own will to become a *yujo* or "lady of pleasure," the keeper of a *kashi-zashiki* is immediately ready to advance to the parents a certain sum of money, say twenty dollars, or fifty, or in very exceptional cases perhaps a hundred. The girl, her parents, and a surety thereupon enter into a bond for her to become an inmate of his house under the ordinary conditions for three years, or until the proportion of her earnings which goes to the keeper, is sufficient to recoup him for the sum advanced, together with his outlay for her clothes and board. Should she wish to leave before his complete reimbursement she must refund all the money advanced or expended for her up to that time. If she runs away, the keeper recovers possession of her by a civil action for debt against her parents and surety. But she can escape altogether by getting beyond her parents' reach and leaving them to settle the debt. When her time has expired, if the refunding process is complete, she is at liberty to leave or re-engage herself for another term. If it is not complete, she has no choice. Therefore, she stays and stays. She is not allowed to go outside the Yoshiwara without a *kansatsu*, or local police pass, and even then she would probably be accompanied by a male attendant.

"We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The official examination takes place every Monday morning at the police station, the upper floor of which is converted into a sort of surgery for the purpose, and any *shogi* found diseased is immediately conducted by a policeman to a special hospital for such cases. As in England, the ordinary hospitals will not receive them. This hospital is supposed to be supported by the associated keepers, but as a matter fact they in turn levy a regular tax upon all their *shogi* for the purpose.

All the circumstances of each case, the names of the parents, the reasons why they give their consent, the name of the keeper and the details of the contract, are scrupulously and fully entered in the official ledger of the Department of Police, and the authorities and the law have set up every possible theoretical safeguard between the *yujo* and the keeper.

It is very unusual, by the way, for one of these houses to be owned by the keeper; such profitable property is generally owned in Japan as elsewhere, by highly respectable capitalists who are never heard of. And profitable, indeed, it must be, for the market value of land inside the Yoshiwara, as compared with the general average in Tokyo, is as four to one. In this Yoshiwara there are 100 *kashi-zashiki* and about 1,850 *shogi*. The government tax upon each house is three dollars a month, and upon each courtesan from half a dollar to three dollars a month, according to her class. There are four classes or grades in the occupation, the remuneration of each being prescribed by law.

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Of the four grades, *oiran* is the politest name, *shogi* the most frequent, *joro* the most accurate and severe, and *yujo*—"fille de joie"—the prettiest. The majority of the girls who enter the Yoshiwara are there that their parents may have money in consequence; but there is not one case in hundreds where they are not unwilling and unhappy victims. The duty of filial obedience is the primal and imperative virtue among the lower classes of Japan. A daughter yields absolute unquestioning obedience to her parents under all circumstances. Therefore when they say to her "You will marry so-and-so" she does not dream of objecting. No more does she when they say "You must enter the Yoshiwara." Of course when she is asked at the Department of Police, "Do you take this step of your own free will?" she replies, "I do," but the case is parallel to the condemned criminal who walks up the steps of the gallows of his own free will.

The reason that such a life in Japan is regarded differently from a similar life in other countries is simply that it is different—with just the difference between a person who becomes immoral under compulsion and one who is immoral from choice. The Japanese have their own view of all sexual matters, including this one. *Iroke to kasake no*, they quote philosophically, *nai monowa nai*. And courtesanship among themselves they estimate at precisely its true value. An ineffaceable stain and an irredeemable lowering of personal dignity they know it to be, but they know also that there are not a few cases in which it leaves the moral character untouched. The biography of a famous and beautiful *oiran* named Murasaki says of her, "She defiled her body, but not her heart," and describes her tenderly and prettily as *deichiu no hasu*—"a lotus in the mud." Consequently many an *oiran*, understanding this, looks forward to a respectable marriage with a man whose acquaintance she has made in the Yoshiwara, and a few of them are thus fortunate every year, though perhaps not a larger proportion than in other countries.

To complete the picture of the Yoshiwara, I must add that in the lower-class houses the inmates sit at night in the front room on the ground floor, behind wooden bars and plate glass, and the passers-by examine them critically at their leisure, like goods in a shop window. Some of them are dressed in what passes for European costume. A sight of indescribable vulgarity and horror, this exhibition is barbarous and offensive in the extreme.

HENRY NORMAN.

"We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Yes, but we of the West do not want our children to learn all the Japanese know. And, God willing, they shall not.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Owl Drug Company, Sixteenth and Mission streets.

M. Siminoff, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick, tanner, San Francisco.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street, J. Finnigan, proprietor.

Bolton & Strong, photo engravers, Fifteenth and Mission streets.

Smoke only union-label cigars.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held January 18, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Upholsterers, M. Kragen, J. M. Nicholson, B. B. Rosenthal, vice R. T. Barry. Milk-ers, Marcel Wille, Theo. Durrer. Coopers, No. 65, M. Monaghan, F. Steffen, W. Randolph, vice W. T. Colbert, F. Michel. Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employes, H. A. Harby. Bartenders, A. Zimmerman, P. B. Hoff, G. J. Ferris, T. M. Scully, C. Donlan, Jos. E. Verra. Sailors, E. Ellison, E. A. Erickson, A. Furuseth, F. Joranson, John Kean, H. G. Lundberg, Walter Macarthur, P. Scharrenberg, A. Seaman, John Vance Thompson. Garment Work-ers, No. 131, Miss S. Hagan, Miss A. Burkhardt, Miss M. O'Brien, Miss M. Fenton, Miss M. Cum-mings. Cooks' Helpers, Henry Huber, J. Schwarz, P. Campbell. Machinists, John P. Woltz, A. H. Erwin, vice C. E. Duncan, C. Melrose.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*: From office of J. C. Skemp, General Secretary of the P. D. & P. of A., stating that Council's communication will receive his attention upon his return to office. From the Rep-resentatives in Congress, in reference to resolutions adopted by the Council relative to the Japanese question. From Senator F. P. Flint, stating that he is in favor of excluding Japanese laborers from enter-ing the United States. Secretary was instructed to acknowledge same and request him to define the word laborer. From G. B. Benham, requesting in-formation regarding labor measures. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the Upholsterers' Union, in reference to Schrock Furniture Company. From Milk-ers' Union, in reference to jurisdiction question with the Milk Wagon Drivers.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Milk-ers—Business good; in-itiating many new members. Milk Drivers—Pro-

gressing well and request the Council to place the Russell Bros. creamery on the unfair list as they are antagonistic to labor organizations. Electrical Workers, No. 151—Business good; succeeding in having wage scale enforced. Butchers—Business good; will hold a public installation of officers and present their retiring President with a token for past services. Machinists—Business good; the Auto-Livery Company, corner Golden Gate and Van Ness avenues, have procured a temporary restraining order preventing the organization from boycotting. Retail Clerks, No. 432—Union in good condition and initiating many new members. Shoe Clerks—Report that many stores are violating the 6 o'clock early closing movement; the delegates are requested to re-port back to their unions urging their members not to patronize any store keeping open after this hour. Photo-Engravers—Business fair; report that Bolton & Strong, photo-engravers at Fifteenth and Mission streets, are unfair. Coopers, No. 65—Are having some trouble with men working in the various oil houses, along the line of organizing. Horseshoers—Business good; request the assistance of Team Drivers in seeing that the J. H. U. stamp is on all horses shod. Steam Fitters—Report that they are still having trouble along jurisdiction lines with the Plumbers. Metal Polishers—Business fair.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—*Recommends*: 1—That the wage scale and agreement of the Photo-Engravers be indorsed as indorsed by the international; con-curred in. 2—That the wage scale and agreement of the Drug Clerks be indorsed, the schedule having been approved by the national; concurred in. 3—That the wage scale and agreement of the Black-smiths, No. 168, and Blacksmiths' Helpers, No. 316, be indorsed, having received the national's approval; concurred in. 4—That the wage scale and agreement of the Electrical Workers, No. 151, for the American District Telegraph and Telephone Company, be laid over at the request of committee. 5—A committee of two was appointed to interview Judge Maguire in

reference to the status of the injunction against Stablemen now pending before the Supreme Court. Moved and seconded that Judge Maguire be notified to proceed with same in order that opinion may be had; carried. 6—At the request of Coopers' Local No. 65, Secretary was instructed to assist union in grievance against Pacific Oil and Lead Works.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—Submitted re-port disapproving of the proposed ordinance of the Milk Drivers to be presented to the Board of Super-visors; concurred in.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—Delegates to the State Fed-eration of Labor submitted a summary of the action taken by the convention in various propositions. Re-port filed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that the Council declare a boycott on Bolton & Strong, photo-engravers at Fifteenth and Mission streets, for violating Photo-Engravers' Union agreement; car-ried.

NOMINATIONS—President, G. W. Bell, A. J. Gal-lagher; Vice-President, H. T. Ajax, A. O. Rose; Recording Secretary, W. P. McCabe; Financial Sec-retary, J. J. Kenny, P. Scharrenberg; Treasurer, D. McLennan; Sergeant-at-Arms, P. O'Brien; Trustees, Miss A. Burkhardt, C. T. Schuppert, F. Zimmerman; Law and Legislative Committee, G. B. Benham, J. Bowlan, R. Cornelius, Theo. Johnson, J. K. Jones, G. W. Lipmann, W. Macarthur, A. Seaman; Execu-tive Committee, H. M. Alexander, Miss M. Andrews, G. L. Berry, J. Crosby, G. E. Cooney, W. Fletcher, H. L. Foster, J. J. Furey, J. Garrett, A. Geison, Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, E. Hoffman, B. L. Jones, B. LaRue, J. R. Matheson, T. A. Monaghan, D. J. Murray, P. O'Brien, G. Rowe, J. J. Rusk, P. Scharrenberg, C. Schilling, M. F. Shannon, W. H. Stansbury, M. Wille, W. J. Wynn; Organizing Committee, H. Alt-man, J. Burnes, T. Carlson, P. Campbell, S. Fox, J. Guinee, A. Hooper, J. McPherson, Miss A. Mullen, Mrs. E. O'Keefe, J. A. Peterson, J. O. Walsh; Label Committee, H. T. Ajax, J. J. Byrne, P. Campbell, H.

V-I-S-T-A G-R-A-N-D-E

THE FIRST SUB-DIVISION 'SOUTH OF THE COUNTY LINE
Section No. 3 on Mission Street Now Open

TAKE SAN MATEO OR CEMETERIES ELECTRIC CAR ON MISSION STREET, AND ASK THE CONDUCTOR TO LET YOU OFF AT VISTA GRANDE, WHICH LIES JUST BEYOND THE CITY AND COUNTY LINE ON THE SAN MATEO AND OCEAN SHORE RAILWAYS.

1000 LOTS SOLD IN ELEVEN WEEKS

VISTA GRANDE has every-thing to make a home desirable. Good climate, good view, healthy surroundings, accessibility to the city's center, good investment fea-tures, in fact nothing can be said that is unfavorable.

THE monthly payments on a \$400 lot at VISTA GRANDE is \$7.50. Wouldn't you pay \$7.50 ground rent if the owner would deed you the lot at the end of four years?

Did you ever stop to think that the money you are paying for rent procures you nothing but a place in which to eat and sleep?

Did you ever stop to think that if you applied the same amount monthly towards the purchase of a home, with the same privileges of eating and sleeping, that in four or five years you will own that home and be your own landlord?

Did you ever stop to think that you can buy a lot and build a home and live rent free during the time you are acquiring the title, and just as comfortably as you do now, with the same expenditure you are now having?

We wish to remind you that when you buy at Vista Grande you are not buying suburban property but are buying property with all the urban advantages. Your water service will be the same as that in the heart of the city, you will have improved streets, you will have cement or asphalt sidewalks, your curbing will be set, and at the earliest op-portunity your sewers will be put in, all without cost to you.

No High City Taxation

LOTS \$250 & UP

No Taxes--No Interest

1507 FILLMORE
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L. Foster, G. Hohlman, E. Horan, C. Koch, Miss M. O'Brien, E. Robinson, F. L. Weissenberger, M. Wille; Directors of LABOR CLARION, R. Cornelius, J. K. Jones.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that the election of officers be made a special order of business for 9 p. m. January 25, 1907; carried. Moved and seconded that the Secretary and the editor of the LABOR CLARION confer with the representatives of the Retail Clerks in reference to Meussdorffer, the hatter; carried.

RECEIPTS—Steam Laundry Workers, \$40; Butchers, \$8; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Barbers, \$20; Street Railroad Employees, \$20; Sugar Workers \$8; Ice Drivers, \$4; Waitresses, \$6; Machine Hands, \$2; Milkmen, \$4; Pie Bakers, \$2; Firemen, \$4; Steam Fitters, \$8; Barber Shop Porters, \$2; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$8; Coopers, No. 65, \$6; Freight Handlers, \$8; Street Railroad Construction Workers, \$10; Metal Polishers, \$4; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Hatters, \$2. Total, \$188.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$20; car fare, 80 cents; stenographer, \$15; H. S. Crocker Company, office supplies, \$74.55; Wells Fargo company, express on A. F. of L. proceedings, \$17.60; Brown & Power, stationery, \$6; postage, \$2; Brown & Power, \$1.75; Bulletin, 65 cents; Daily News, 25 cents; G. B. Benham, representative at Sacramento, \$47. Total, \$195.60.

Adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

W. P. McCABE, Secretary.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION

Headquarters and Secretaries' offices, No. 68 Haight street.

The Board of Directors held its regular weekly meeting on January 22, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair, and much important business was transacted. A large number of applicants, including Mr. J. Levingstone, M. Bluth, A. Bluth, J. Bluth, J. Grahek, J. Evets, J. Verderber, J. Celko and A. Stefanik were admitted by initiation and the following were admitted on transfer card: A. Funke from Local No. 56, Grand Rapids, Michigan; W. E. Runner of No. 69, Pueblo, Colorado; P. Bathe from No. 99, Portland, Oregon; A. H. Pieper from No. 233, Helena, Montana and J. P. Sullivan from No. 325, San Diego, California.

The so-called "Alameda County Musicians' Union, No. 30," formerly affiliated with various bodies opposed to the American Federation of Labor, has gone the way of several of its predecessors in the Jurisdiction of Local No. 6. At a meeting of its members held January 7th the futility of continuing longer to struggle against the ever-growing importance and prestige of the Alameda County Branch of the M. M. P. U. was made clearly recognized, and by an almost unanimous vote the decision was arrived at to disband and apply for membership in Local No. 6, A. F. of M. In conformity with this decision, individual applications were duly made and at the Board of Directors' meeting held January 22d, the following were admitted to membership: J. S. Batchelor, S. B. Batsford, E. J. Bettencourt, G. T. Bowman, W. H. Bruso, E. Burke, D. C. Bush, M. M. Carruthers, L. T. Case, H. C. Closson, G. W. Comfort, J. B. Cooke, J. E. Cooke, Mrs. A. Cottle, C. E. Davis, E. R. Donaldson, W. H. Dufour, F. W. Edwards, H. W. Foster, J. E. Foster, A. E. Fouts, Mrs. N. Fraights, S. Galindo, W. J. Giacometti, C. Goertz, W. P. Gray, J. R. Grayson, A. C. Gumm, H. D. Hardy, F. C. Heinemann, W. L. Hovey, W. Isaacs, J. R. Kardoza, A. W. Levy, L. W. McGlaulin, Mrs. B. Myers, J. B. Panella, A. C. Parrott, O. Paul, E. L. Pimentel, St. E. M. Powell, W. H. Ramsey, Jr., M. Rogers, H. P. Ross, G. F. Sanders, C. R. Schaffer, J. J. Silva, A. Sternitzky, T. W. B. Swan, G. I. Turner, A. D. Victor-Pacheco and W. B. Wells.

Mr. C. C. Henke, a charter member of the M. M. P. U., and well known to the musical fraternity of San Francisco and vicinity, met with a severe accident on January 14th, which has temporarily incapacitated him. While crossing one of the many

muddy and slippery streets in the neighborhood of his home, Mr. Henke unfortunately slipped and fell, and in consequence had one of the bones of his right foot broken. Mr. Henke is being properly cared for at St. Luke's Hospital and his friends will be glad to hear of his complete recovery within a short time.

The following-named members have been suspended from membership in good standing for failure to make payment of dues, assessments, etc.: H. M. Abadie, S. Augenblick, H. F. Barbier, C. Becker, Jr., R. H. Bowers, G. Brandt, N. Braun, B. Bulotti, J. M. Burke, W. G. Callinan, E. B. Camara, Mrs. F. L. Doeing, S. A. Douglas, H. Evers, E. G. Fischer, O. Fleischer, P. F. French, C. Goetting, P. Gottlieb, F. S. Gutterson, A. B. Hahn, Miss J. Hamann, Mrs. T. Hamann, J. S. Hansen, G. J. Hayes, F. Heitmann, A. C. Imhaus, F. P. Indig, G. E. Jeffrey, G. Jonata, J. C. Lackenback, E. Landers, J. Loughland, Miss M. A. Lewis, W. H. Lipscombe, J. H. Loeber, P. Marino, C. C. Maurer, W. J. McCoy, Miss L. A. C. Mordhorst, F. Nobile di Paola, F. Parasion, V. Paris, E. R. Redewill, T. E. Reilly, W. H. Reisinger, Miss R. Ritzau, J. M. Rosencrantz, P. Sammann, A. Solomon, H. Stahmer, E. Steffens, W. H. Thorley, A. Timmins, R. E. Trognitz, K. I. Tupper, V. Ursomondo, C. Vandal, E. F. Webb, Mrs. G. Wendel, J. Wenzel, S. C. Whipple, C. G. Woodward, C. York, R. Young, F. C. Zeh and T. L. Zeh.

Word has been received from Secretary-Treasurer Jo. Thomas of Local No. 9, Boston, that Frank S. Morton, a member of the local under engagement to the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, has mysteriously disappeared, and any information regarding his present whereabouts is anxiously desired. The following description of the missing member has been forwarded: Age, 24 years; height, 5 feet 5½ inches; hair, light brown; high forehead inclined to baldness; blue eyes; prominent ears; very quiet manner, not given to talk; violinist by profession, his last engagement being with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra as first violin, from which city he disappeared on December 22, 1906. Any one having any knowledge of the missing man's location is requested to notify the police and request that the facts be communicated to the Philadelphia police.

BAKERS.

Bakers' Union, No. 24, dedicated its new and commodious headquarters on Mission street, near Fourteenth, last Saturday evening. The following committee had charge of the exercises and arranged a very enjoyable program: John Weiss, A. Zaborski, P. Guderly, Peter Keller, George Winterow, F. Seitz and William Schneider.

The following officers were installed: President, Anton Wahl; Vice-President, Paul Bayer; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, D. Schwarting; Treasurer, Emil Eisold; Business Agent, Edward Hoffman; Trustees—Paul Guderly, S. Leman and Richard Guetter; Executive Board—S. Leman, William Krampe, Paul Bayer, Richard Seifert, R. Ludwig, Paul Guderly, Peter Keller, Franz Kellog and Ernst Seligman; Delegates to Labor Council, the Allied Provision Trades Council and the local Joint Executive Board—D. Schwarting, Edward Hoffman, Anton Wahl, Joseph Puntigam, William Krampe, S. Leman and Walter Rippas.

PRESS FEEDERS.

The following officers of Press Feeders and Assistants' Union, No. 33, were installed at the last meeting: President, J. J. Norton; Vice-President, George Duffield; Recording Secretary, Annie Drolette; Business Agent and Secretary-Treasurer, Edward McGenity; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Brown; Delegates to the Labor Council—E. McGenity, George Duffield and Henry Altman; Delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council—J. J. Norton, E. McGenity and F. M. Hargis; Auditing Committee—Martin Hansen, Eva Loughran, Annie Drolette, F. M. Hargis and Josephine Brown.

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AMERICAN WAGES.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture explains why wages in the United States are high. Carried to its logical conclusion, Mr. Wilson's statement of facts proves that wages should be a great deal higher, and that the real wage cost of production is less in the United States than anywhere else on the surface of the globe.

One illustration which Mr. Wilson used was the production of rice. He said that one American farmhand produces more rice than 400 Chinamen. Wages in China are 10 to 12 cents a day, making the payment for the 400 Chinamen's day's labor \$44 to \$48. Paid at the Chinese rate for the work which he performed, the American farmhand should receive over \$40 a day instead of \$1.50.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern and other railroads, has brought out similar facts proving the inadequacy of the pay of his railroad employes. A train going on Mr. Hill's roads handles more than seven times as many ton miles of freight as the train gangs on English, French and German railroads. The American engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen receive half again or perhaps twice as much money as the European railroad men and produce seven times the result.

The reports from the Fall River cotton mills show a greater number of looms and spindles attended by each woman and child than in the Lancashire cotton mills, and a money payment in wages very disproportionate to the increased results.

The American contractor who put up the Westinghouse Works in England found that American bricklayers were cheaper than English bricklayers at twice the daily wages. They laid three times as many bricks.

Taking the census report of American manufacturers, the per capita production is three times the average of European factories and the wages are less than twice as high.

Wages have a fixed limit. They cannot exceed the value of the articles produced or services rendered. But high wages by no means compel high prices. Not the amount of money paid in wages but the value of the product is the determining factor in the price of an article.

The wage cost of raising wheat in Russia, with labor paid 30 to 40 cents a day is much higher than its cost in the Dakotas, with harvesters paid \$2 and more a day. Rather do high wages imply cheap production and low wages dearth.

The \$6,800,000 crops of the current year would not have been produced in the United States by cheap labor. Cheap labor is neither skillful nor intelligent. It has no hopes and ambitions. It could never run a threshing machine or a steam plow or even a wheat drill. A hoe and a spade are the limits of its competent use. Therefore, since a hoe and a spade are costly tools with which to till, cheap labor is expensive.

In the iron and steel business an American workman produces more tonnage than in any other land. If his wages were based on the tonnage cost in England he would be much better paid.

Prices are high in the United States today, not because of high wages, but in spite of high wages. Compared with the price the consumer pays, wages are very low—lower than in China or India. The results of the labor of American workmen are milked on the way to the consumer by successive middlemen, by the trusts, the railroads, the many hands through which the products of industry pass until they reach their final use.

The riches which all these middlemen have amassed represent on one hand the difference between the wages that American workmen receive and what they should receive, and on the other hand the difference between what American consumers pay and what they should pay.

This, however, is no argument for any American workman to do less than he can do. Every man should do his best and produce to his utmost capacity. Whenever any individual or any trade re-

duces the volume and the quality of his production they do not harm the middleman, but only themselves and their fellow consumers. The remedy for what injustices do exist is not in shirking work, but in applying to the system of distribution the same intelligence and similar economies to those already highly developed in the American system of production.—*New York World*.

PEN PICTURE OF GOMPERS.

The following description of Samuel Gompers, given by the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, a veritable pen-picture, will be of interest to all who know the doughty champion of labor:

"Imagine, first of all, an aggressive, positive, stocky example of Americanism. Then lend with this the voice of a tragedian and the face of a bishop and you have Gompers—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. He has a dynamic personality, one that grips and holds you, and when you see and hear him you know in an instant why he is the foremost union craftsman of the Continent of North America.

"He is short, wears a frock coat, but you forget the details of clothes when you look into those fighting eyes. Those eyes have a setting of spectacles, but glass or gold cannot hide the aggressive glint, cannot hide the touch of softness that comes when the bishop in him succeeds the militant.

"To hear one speech is to know that he understands men. His mouth is not small, and there is a fascinating study in the play of his lips. In his talk he reveals himself as something above the general public estimate. He is not alone a champion of an eight-hour day. He wants men to work and to work hard, not only to support themselves and their families, but to earn an honest leisure whereby they may deepen and broaden their lives. It is the life that Gompers wants to improve. His ideals are high and pure, if his speech is any criterion. He is of that rarest and most effective combination in humanity—a man of dreams and action.

"His delivery is deliberate, and his enunciation, if anything, almost too precise. He says 'par-tic-u-lar-i-ty.' He does not glide over sounds, and just the slightest touch of the British creeps into his pronunciation.

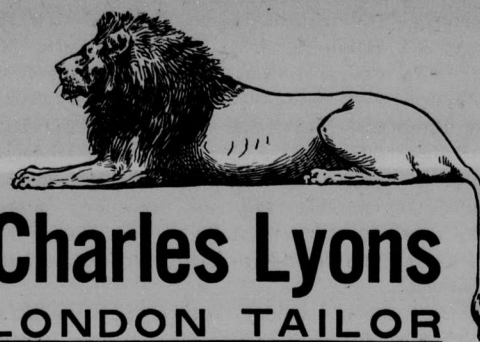
"But it is not all idealistic or benedictory, if there is such a word. He can snap the whip of scorn, and the sting of his words smarts. It is impossible to reproduce the effect of a little sentence from a recent talk, which ran:

"Some eat to work, some sleep to work, some dream to work, and it seems that some are born only to work.' In cold type this is fairly rhythmic, but in the mouth of Gompers it is a sardonic trumpet call."

Secretary Metcalf has yielded to the demand of the employes of the various Navy Yards, and beginning January 1st, a new schedule has gone into effect. All yards will get the benefit of the increase, but not all the employes. The salaries of the clerical force will remain as they are. The increase to mechanics and others will be on the basis of the wages paid for similar work in the vicinity of each particular yard. In some instances men engaged on certain classes of work already are paid such wages and they will not be affected by the new scale.

The Perkins sub-committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed upon a bill for amendment of the Chinese Exclusion Act. The chief feature is a provision that inspectors under the Department of Commerce and Labor shall inspect Chinese laborers at the port from which they embark.

Chairman Shonts of the Panama Commission, when asked concerning dispatches from Panama announcing that Chinese labor would not be used on the Canal, said that no decision has been reached as to what sort of laborers will be employed in the Canal Zone.



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"THE DAMNEST FINEST RUINS."

Put me somewhere west of East street where there's
nothing left but dust,
And the boys are all hustling and everything's gone
bust,
And where the buildings that are standing sort of
blink and blindly stare
At the damndest finest ruins ever gazed on anywhere.
Bully ruins, brick and wall, through the night I've
heard you call,
Sort of sorry for each other cause you had to burn
and fall.
From the Ferry to Van Ness you're a God forsaken
mess,
But you're the damndest finest ruins, nothing more
or nothing less.

And the Rubes, who come a rubbering and a hunting
souvenirs,
And the fools who try to tell us its going to take a
hundred years
Before we can get started, and why don't we come
and live
And build our homes in *Oakland* on the land they've
got to give.

Got to give—why, on my soul I would rather bore
a hole
And live right in the ashes than go to *Oakland* mole.
If they'd give my pick of their buildings fine and
slick
In this damndest finest ruins I would rather be a
brick.

Lawrence W. Harris.

"At the famous St. Andrew's links," said Andrew Carnegie, "the Sabbath is respected. Indeed all over Scotland the Sabbath is respected in a remarkable way. Golfing one day in the autumn on the St. Andrew's links, I said to my caddie: 'Angus, man, the leaves are falling. The green is turning red and brown. Winter will soon be upon us. And do you get much caddying to do in the winter, Angus?' Angus frowned gloomily. 'Na, na,' said he, blowing his nose. 'There's nae muckle caddyin' in winter. If it's no' snaw it's frost, if it's no' frost it's snaw; if it's neither frost nor snaw it's rain, an' if it's fine it's sure to be the Sawbath.'"—*Argonaut*.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

During the past few years a large number of prominent writers have held forth at great length upon the supposed benefits of compulsory arbitration as a means of establishing industrial peace. Starting from the declaration that the general public has unalienable rights that must be respected, they trace each contest from its inception until the final settlement is made, and then demand that the government pass laws to compel the opposing factions to submit the disputed points to a board of arbitration, their contention being that owing to the great inconvenience endured by the consumers during protracted labor troubles, the government has an equitable right to enforce such laws as will prevent either party from adopting extreme methods.

At the first glance one is liable to say that the point is well taken, for it is evident that the general public has undoubted rights which should be respected; but, when a careful analysis is made, the solution offered under the name of compulsory arbitration proves to be such as is abhorrent to all whose ideas harmonize with the spirit of American institutions.

If such a law became operative, it would be a great hardship to the working class living within the jurisdiction of the power which enacted this law. It would tend to debase our legislative bodies, and would not offer one particle of protection from corporate greed or the insatiable lust of that force which seeks to reduce wages to a point incompatible with an American standard of living.

Let us take the great coal strike for an illustration. Now, if such a board had been in existence at that time, the question would have been placed in their hands for such an adjustment as they saw fit to make. The arbitrators could and would compel this to be done, the miners having no option in the matter. The employees would also be compelled to abide by the decision rendered, or be convicted of contempt of court and punished accordingly. But the operators would not. Technically speaking, it would be operative upon the employer as well as the employee; but we know from actual experience that no law could be framed which would compel the operator to run his plant to its fullest capacity unless he was perfectly willing to do so. If the decision was against that which he considered to be his interest he would suddenly discover that there was a scarcity of orders. There would be no demand for that particular kind of coal which his mine furnished. Or, if necessary, he would solemnly and gravely assert that he was but awaiting the report of an examining board of chemists, not caring to sell the product of his mine in its crude state, as the coal was thought to contain certain mineral properties which would make it of inestimable value as a cure for rheumatism. There would be a hundred and one different ways for him to evade paying that which the board had decided upon as being just; and, failing to find relief in any of these, he would then employ some person skilled in the intricacies of the law, one who would discover some technical fault in the manner in which that particular law was passed, or worded, and the courts would decide that, as far as it applied to the employing class, the law was unconstitutional.

If you consider this statement to be untrue, study the decisions already rendered upon labor measures when they have been brought before the Supreme Court of the United States. You will find that they are almost invariably against the labor laws or leaders; that it appears as if the influence of capital dominated in the judiciary department as well as in the legislative.

Then again, allowing that those who favor compulsory arbitration are better fitted to pass judgment upon this matter than are the members of labor organizations; allowing that our analysis may be wrong, and that the board could do all that its advocates claim, there is still another side to the question. How will the board be selected? It must be composed of men who are possessed of sufficient

foresight to pass intelligently upon the question brought before them. They should be impartial. But they must be intelligent! This result cannot be obtained by pulling straws or by the shaking of dice to determine the make-up of the board of arbitration. Such being the case, there are but two methods to be followed. The arbitrators must be elected, or they must be appointed by some person who is elected. It then becomes a political question, subject to such action as the party in power may determine upon. The buying of votes would be an act of self-preservation to the large employer of labor, and the domination of that particular board would be a question of life or death to the working classes themselves. If it were an elective position, the struggle would be more noticeable than if it were appointive; but even were it appointive, the strife would then center around the position which was to be filled by the official who had the right to appoint the board of arbitration, and it would become a question of might—which of itself is no guarantee of justice, as might is not necessarily right.

This being the case, it would be well for those who are interested in the matter to weigh the question carefully before taking any decided steps; for, if they succeed in their endeavor, they will have driven the working class to the wall, and that class, fighting for its very existence, will not be liable to stop at halfway measures; but, finding the reins of government within their grasp, may conclude to take such action as will forever rid them of the incubus which capital has placed upon the broad shoulders of those who toil.

CHICAGO BUILDERS REJECT OPEN SHOP.

A press report from Chicago says: The maintenance of friendly relations between the building contractors of Chicago and their employees is guaranteed.

Sixty-five of the new Masons and Contractors' Association recently held a banquet and all the speakers declared that, while the new association would in future make all working agreements with unions, it was not the intention either to reduce wages or inaugurate the open shop.

In outlining the policy which will be followed by the association, President Grace said:

"It has been said of us by some one, I don't know who, that we are organizing to attack labor and encourage the open shop. Such reports, I can say for all of us, have not one particle of truth for their foundation. There is scarcely one of us that has not arisen from the same ranks as the men we employ. Our strongest attachment, bonds of sympathy and good fellowship are still with the craft and the men we were raised among, and I confidently state that the efforts of this association will be to maintain good relations and good will, and we believe the men will heartily join us in these efforts, so we may continue that peace which is for the benefit of us all.

"When employer and employee stand ready to give one another a square deal, there is little chance of strife, and we confidently expect this will be the spirit of the members of this association and the spirit of the men we employ. We have left a number of friends in the old association of masons and builders, and have no disposition to be on other than friendly terms with them, but we do want them to understand that from this time on this new association will make all trade or other agreements wherein it is interested."

Referring to the difficulties surrounding the settlement of industrial disputes by the New South Wales Arbitration Court, the President (Judge Heyden) said that recent decisions of the higher courts made it impossible to settle conditions of an industry except in a most troublesome, expensive and roundabout way.

Seven leaders of the recent strike in the Orizaba district of Mexico were publicly executed on January 12th, on the ground of inciting riot.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE RENTERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of San Francisco, Commercial & Savings Bank, Safe Deposit Vaults, 115 Hayes street between Van Ness avenue and Polk street. For the half year ending December 15th a dividend has been declared at the rate of Four per cent (4%) per annum on Savings Deposits, free of taxes payable on and after Monday, December 17, 1906. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from December 15, 1906.

Also, two per cent (2%) per annum paid to Commercial Deposits, subject to check, credited monthly. C. S. SCOTT, Cashier.

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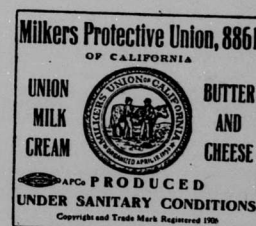
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DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—H. A. Harby, Supto Baths.

Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Bootblacks—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1314 Alabama.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—J. Blum, Secy., Post Office Station No. 2, Mission Road.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 402 Locust; meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 4 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Furniture and Piano Drivers—Wm. H. Marden, Secy., 147 Fair Oaks.

Foundry Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1133 Mission.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet Saturdays, Mowry Hall, Grove and Laguna.

Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Journeyman Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—18A Diamond; meet Thursdays at headquarters.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 20th and Folsom.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—W. E. Decker, Secy., 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Henry Schutter, Secy., 253 North.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—J. M. Jones, Secy., 1613 Baker.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Folsom Street Bulkhead; meet Tuesdays, 9 Mission.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo-Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sunday, 12 m., Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 22d and Folsom.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet Saturdays, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—A. Johnson, Examiner, Folsom near Spear; Frank Billington, Secy., 645 Taylor ave., Alameda.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., corner California; meets Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet Potrero Opera House, 18th and Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—J. H. Peacock, Secy.; headquarters, 640 Olive ave.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 509 Golden Gate ave., Rooms 40-42.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

"It is whispered," said a magazine editor, 'that Mark Twain will tell in his autobiography a story about a famous novelist. This novelist loves praise when he is sure of its sincerity. Sincere praise, indeed, is dearer to him than untold gold. And sometimes, in the hope of getting a little of it, he hides his identity and talks to people in book stores and libraries about his own works. One day he went into Brentano's to get some novels for summer reading. The salesman, who didn't know him, after bringing forth Howell's latest, and Conrad's and Tarkington's and George Moore's threw down one of the man's own books. 'Will you try this, sir?' he said. The novelist, eager for praise, threw up his hands before his own book, exclaiming: 'Dear me! I can't stand that man's stuff.' 'Can't you, sir,' said the salesman. 'Well, to tell the truth, I can't either.'—Ex.

Miss Elizabeth Magie, the pretty and talented Chicago girl who recently jumped into distinction by offering herself for sale, said the other day in an address before a girl's club: "I advise all of you to be new women. I urge you to pay no heed to the gibes about new women that are continually being uttered by men. It isn't a fine type of man that gibes at the new woman. You know the story of the man in the county jail? 'What brought you here, my poor fellow?' a missionary asked. 'I married a new woman, sir,' the prisoner groaned. 'Aha,' said the missionary. 'And she was so domineering and extravagant that it drove you to desperate courses, eh?' 'No,' said the prisoner. 'The old woman turned up.'—Ex.

"Here is an article which says that family jars eventually kill love." "Family jugs kill it sooner than that."—Houston Post.

Robert H. Frost

Lewis D. Wallenstein

Wallenstein & Frost

Van Ness and Golden Gate Aves.

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and Hats

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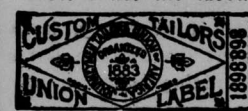
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Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Divisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van
Ness Ave.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (14) Benham, Fisk & Slyter, 684 San Jose Ave.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (106) Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jessie.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (95) Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 641 Stevenson.
 (89) Coonley, Ben D., 513½ Octavia.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.
 (126) Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 517 Market.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, Forty-ninth and Shafter, near Telegraph, Oakland.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3257 Twenty-fourth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (101) Francis Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 643 Stevenson.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (140) Goldwin, Thos. S., 1612 Guerrero.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (122) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Ave.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth Ave., Sunset.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 567 Williams, Oakland.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (120) Jacobs Printing Co., 414 Webster.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (137) Knowles, Edward Co., 214 Hyde.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (5) Lechner Printing Co., 1542½ Fifteenth.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 1919 Ellis.
 (74) Marshall & Lightburne, 1338 Fillmore.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.
 (68) Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 Eighteenth Ave.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1530 Geary.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (87) Peterson, Con. H., 33 Ivy Ave.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (72) Prouty Press, 208 Noe.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (117) Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.
 (48) Sutter Press, 448 Haight.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (103) Thompson & Adams, 2231 Mission.

- (107) Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Vale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1530 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., Fifth and Folsom.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, produced a record eclipsing all former figures on the subject of immigration, according to the annual report of Frank Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration. During that period, the report says, the population of the United States was increased by the admission of 1,100,735 immigrant aliens and 65,618 non-immigrant aliens entered at its ports, making the total admission 1,166,353. The increase over last year's record of 1,059,755 was 106,598.

Chairman Shonts, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, when asked concerning dispatches from Panama announcing that Chinese labor would not be used on the canal, said: "No decision has been reached as to what sort of labor will be employed in the Canal Zone. It will be impossible to arrive at any decision until after the canal contract has been disposed of."

The clerks at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yards have received word from the Navy Department stating that it cannot do anything toward increasing wages at this time owing to the fact that the appropriation would be exceeded if the increase requested were granted.

ORGANIZE, THEN EDUCATE.

One of the arguments used against giving labor organizations the freedom to control or make laws for themselves or their fellow-workers has been that, having this newly acquired power, many evils would result, says an exchange, and that the privilege to manage their own affairs should not be granted until they had become so educated as to properly conduct their affairs on a safe and conservative basis. We quote from Thos. B. Macaulay's "Essay on Milton" for their benefit:

"There is one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces—and that cure is freedom! When a prisoner leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colors or recognize faces. But the remedy is not to remand him to his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half-blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason. The extreme violence of opinion subsides. Hostile theories correct each other. At length a system of justice and order is educed out of chaos. Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water until he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever."

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DR. JORDON'S PRO-JAPANESE SPEECH.

Commenting on the recent speech of President Jordan of Stanford University in which he favored immigration of Japanese in order that what he termed a demand for "cheap labor" might be met, the *Coast Seamen's Journal* says:

As to the "demand for cheap labor," it need only be said that that demand is confined to a few fruit growers who are concerned entirely about the profits of today and not at all about the future welfare of the State, its people and its industries. The more intelligent of the fruit growers and the press of the fruit-growing section are fully alive to the danger of Japanese competition, the more so as the Japs have already driven out many white fruit growers. As a matter of fact, known to every observer of the State's history, "cheap labor" has been the greatest drawback to the growth of the population. In a word, labor has been so cheap in certain sections and industries that these have been entirely abandoned to the Chinese and Japanese, with the resultant lack of progress.

Professor Jordan's views are, to say the least, somewhat mixed. One thing only is clear from the Professor's strictures. Although apparently favoring Exclusion, he denies the right of the United States to pass a law to that effect. We must "quietly and diplomatically allow the Japanese Government to do the excluding." To pass an Exclusion Act would be an "insult to the Japanese." Why? If one nation has a right to do a given thing, why should any other nation regard the doing of that thing as an "insult?"

However, that question is hardly worth discussing from a practical point of view. If there really were any hopes of action on the part of Japan, these hopes would have been realized long ago. The demand for Japanese Exclusion is not a matter of recent origin. For many years that demand has been urged more or less publicly and more or less insistently. The Japanese Government has long been aware of that demand, and as a matter of fact has recognized that demand to the extent of ordering, or pretending to order, that emigration to the United States must cease. That such emigration has not ceased, that, on the contrary, it has constantly increased, is a sufficient proof of the unreliability of Japan in the matter checking emigration. When Professor Jordan says, "if the Japanese are allowed (!) to keep out their laborers, they will do so"; when the Professor says further, "I am assured by Japanese Government sources that they are willing to keep the laborers from this country and from Hawaii"—when the Professor speaks this way, he speaks in apparent ignorance of the fact that the demand for Japanese Exclusion has been voiced "quietly and diplomatically" for many years, without any result, other than in an increase of Japanese immigration and in a more or less pronounced assumption by Japan of her right (?) to continue such immigration.

The demand for a Japanese Exclusion law will be continued without cessation until Exclusion becomes an accomplished fact. When that Act is passed and California is saved to the white race, it is to be hoped that the only two gentlemen in that State will still find her charms sufficient to counterbalance the evils of enforced contact with a race of hoodlums!

A man past 40 cannot get a job with the New York City Railroad Company. Oren J. Root, general manager, declares that it is well known that after a man reaches that age there is not much left in him for street railway work.

It is reported that all the non-unionists at fourteen collieries in Wales have joined the British Miners' Federation, and out of 2,200 non-unionists in seventeen other collieries all but 440 have become unionists.

The Italian police have called on the trade-unions of Italy to assist them to get better wages, and the unions have agreed to do so.

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On or about January 20, '07
we will open a Branch Store at
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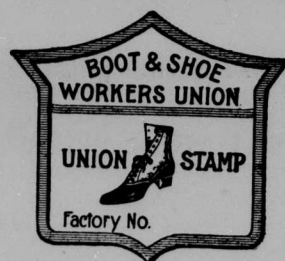
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See that this Label is on
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